Volume 159 No. 1

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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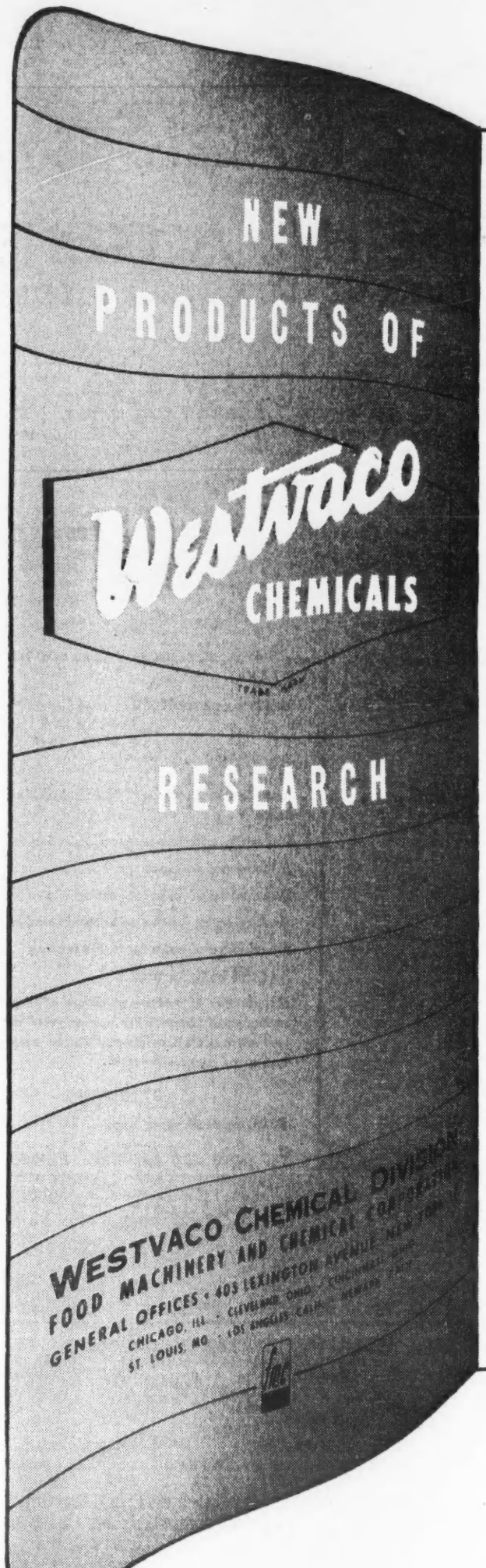
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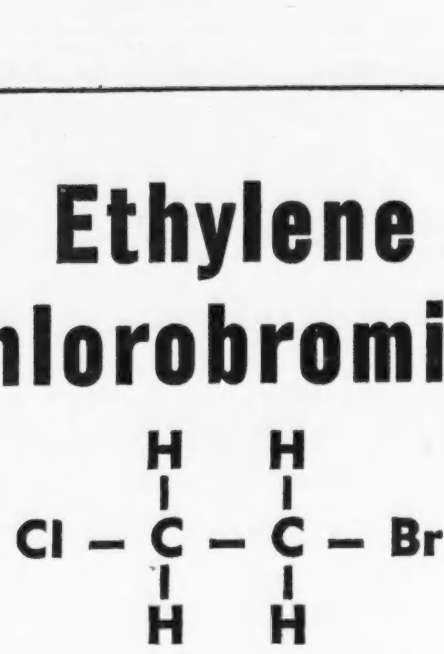

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 1 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 1, 1951

Cobalt Under Direct Allocation February 1

Cobalt has been placed under direct allocation, effective February 1, by the National Production Authority under an order (M-10) issued by the agency December 30. Cobalt is defined in the order as including the metal, alloys, oxide, salt and all other primary chemical compounds.

The order states that after January 31 cobalt may not be used in the manufacture of pigments in any form, except in the manufacture of driers, blue glass where necessary for optical or safety purposes, laboratory equipment, decalcomanias for decorating tableware and for artists' materials.

An exemption is granted in the case of orders that are rated under the priorities system, nor does the prohibition apply against the use of fifty pounds or less in a three-months period beginning February 1.

The allocation of cobalt is to be on a monthly basis, and, beginning February 1, every purchase of more than twenty-five pounds will require NPA approval. Applications for authority to make purchases are to be made on form NPAF-15 and NPAF-16 not later than the fifteenth day of the month preceding the day of delivery.

No person may order or accept delivery of any cobalt, notwithstanding allocations, which would give him more than a thirty-day supply or more than a practical minimum working inventory, whichever is less. Every person who possesses or controls more than 100 pounds of cobalt on the first day of every months is required to file a report on form NPAF-15.

Cobalt Oxide Use Restricted

No cobalt oxide may be used for any purpose where (1) there is available a mixed cobalt-nickel oxide which is not economical or practicable to separate into cobalt oxide and nickel oxide, and (2) the use of such material is not deleterious to the public health.

Pending the start of direct allocation February 1, NPA provided for the use in January for civilian purposes of up to one-third the amount of cobalt consumed in 1950. Rated defense orders in January will be filled in proportion to the amount set aside for that purpose. The amount available for civilian use will be distributed in proportion to the amount received by each purchaser in the first six months of 1950.

OIT Changes Processing Code for Chemical Items

The processing codes for a large number of chemicals and related industry items have been changed by the Office of International Trade, and prospective exporters are advised that the new codes should be used in applying for licenses. The new codes are contained in Current Export Bulletin No. 597.

OIT has also deleted all related commodity group numbers following the commodity processing code NONF in entries on the positive list so as to make it necessary for separate license applications to be filed for each entry with this processing code. The purpose is to provide a closer, check on exports of nonferrous metals which might have a strategic value.

I.G. Farben Assets Transfer Law Issued

Public notice was given in the *Federal Register* December 23 by the Department of State of law No. 35 issued by the Allied High Commission for Germany providing for the dispersion of assets of I. G. Farbenindustrie. Public notice was given to the law by the department, it was stated, because it is deemed to be of interest to certain United States civilians as having legal effect upon them or their property.

Under control council law No. 9, all of the plants, properties, and assets of any nature situated in Germany which were, on or after May 8, 1945, owned or controlled by I. G. Farben, were seized by the Allied Military government pending a decision on dispersion of ownership. Law No. 35 sets up the machinery for dispersion of ownership.

It authorizes the Allied High Commission to set up new companies, transfer the assets of old companies, dissolve companies, modify corporate charters, rescind or modify contracts or agreements, and engage in most any other activities deemed necessary to carry out the intent of law 9. The "public notice" contains a list of all the companies formerly in the I. G. family which may be subject to the dispersion law.

U. S. Places Ban on Hoarding, Lists 55 Materials as Essential

The National Production Authority issued an order (notice 1) December 27 placing an immediate ban on the hoarding of fifty-five materials essential to defense and civilian production. Hoarding, as defined by the defense production act, is accumulation of such materials "in excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal or home consumption" or for resale at premium prices. Violations of the order carry a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Among the materials in the chemical and allied field listed in the new NPA anti-hoarding order are the following:—

Chemicals

Benzene; carbon tetrachloride; dichlorobenzene, ortho, meta and para; glycerin, crude and refined; methanol; methyl chloride; methylene chloride; phthalic anhydride; polyethylene; styrene and polystyrene; titanium pigments; trichloroethylene.

Metals and Minerals

Aluminum—Primary and secondary in crude form; semifabricated shapes, castings (including die); forgings, plate, sheet and strip; foil; rolled structural shapes, rod, bar and wire; extruded shapes, tube blooms and tubing; powder, flake and paste; all aluminum and aluminum base scrap containing commercially recoverable aluminum.

Antimony—all forms.

Asbestos—Amosite: grades B-1, B-2, D-3 and D3/M-1, Chrysotile, grades G and G1, C and C2, C and CP1, C and CP2, Aribona crude 1, and Aribona crude 2. Crocidolite.

Cadmium—Cadmium metal; cadmium oxide; cadmium salts; all scrap and secondary material containing commercially recoverable cadmium of the above listed types.

Cerium—Cerium metal, cerium alloys, such as ferro-cerium and cerium compounds in which cerium is a recognizable component, and other rare earth metals. All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable cerium of the above listed types.

Chromium—Chromium metal. Ferrochromium, including chromium briquettes. Chromium alloys, other, in which chromium is a recognizable component. All scrap and waste materials containing commercially recoverable chromium of the above listed types.

Cobalt—Cobalt, the element in any form and combination with other elements in which cobalt is an essential constituent except: Cobalt concentrates; cemented carbide tipped tools, cast cobalt-chrome-tungsten-molybdenum tools, alloy hard-facing welding rods and materials, and paints, varnishes, lacquers, inks and similar products containing cobalt driers. All scrap or secondary materials containing commercially recoverable cobalt.

Columbium—Ferro-columbium, ferro-columbium-tantalum, potassium columbium fluoride, columbium oxide, and columbium carbide. All scrap or secondary material containing commercially recoverable columbium of the above listed types.

Copper—Refined copper (fire refined and electrolytic) including refinery shapes such as wire bars, slabs, cakes, billets and ingots. Secondary copper and copper-base alloys; copper and copper base alloys; alloy plate, sheet and strip; alloy rod, bar and wire (including extruded shapes); alloy tube and pipe; unalloyed rod, bar and wire (including extruded shapes); unalloyed plate, sheet and strip; unalloyed tube and pipe; copper wire and copper wire mill products; copper and copper-base alloy castings. All copper and copper-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable copper.

Lead—All forms.

Magnesium—Magnesium, primary and secondary ingots and intermediate forms (slab, billets and blooms). Semi-fabricated shapes such as castings (die and all other); forgings, rolled and extruded shapes (rod and bar; plate, sheet and strip; pipe and tubing; ribbon and foil); powder and stick. All magnesium base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable magnesium.

Manganese—Manganese metal, ferro-manganese,

—*Continued on page 36*

Mediterranean Olive Oil Production Seen 40% Off

Olive oil production during the 1950-51 season in the principal olive-producing areas of the Mediterranean basin is estimated at 700,000 short tons, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is almost 40 percent less than last season's abundant outturn of 1,143,000 tons and about 20 percent less than the 1940-41 to 1944-45 average of 868,000 tons.

These estimates represent the total oil pressed and allowances have been made for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production. Over 70 percent of the total Mediterranean olive oil is normally produced in Spain, Italy and Greece.

The sharp reductions reported for most countries reflect the normal low yield of an "off year" olive crop and unfavorable weather, principally drought conditions, in many areas with Dacus fly infestation reportedly severe in some areas.

The current short crop will be alleviated by a sizable carryover, particularly in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey. Nevertheless, a reduction of some 440,000 tons from last year for the Mediterranean Area will mean a tighter supply situation and a reduction in exports.

Prices Seen Higher

Olive oil prices, which followed a downward trend until the outbreak of the Korean conflict, moved upward thereafter, fluctuating with changing world conditions. With prospects of a low output be-

—*Continued on page 66*

Philippine Copra Exports Off 8 Percent in November

During the month of November exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic amounted to 92,080 long tons, copra equavalent. This represents an increase of about 8 percent over October shipments of 86,300 tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

November copra exports of 80,047 tons were consigned to the following countries:—United States, 46,760 tons (Pacific 35,913, Atlantic 5,226, Gulf 5,621); Canada, 1,950; Venezuela, 2,500; Belgium, 4,170; France, 4,465; Western Germany, 2,000; Italy, 4,680; Netherlands, 6,731; Norway, 200; Japan, 3,591; Trieste, 500, and Israel, 2,500.

Coconut oil exports, totaling 7,581 tons, were sent to:—United States, 6,787 tons; South Africa, 499; and the Netherlands, 295 tons.

January-November exports of copra and coconut oil of 707,300 tons, in terms of copra, were approximately 102,000 tons larger than shipments during the comparable period of 1949.

The copra export price in mid-December was $210 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific coast. Local buying prices dropped somewhat during the month of November to should be used in applying for licenses. per long ton) in Manila and 33-38 pesos ($167.65-$193.05) in producing areas.

ECA Aids German Mining

One of Germany's largest lead and zinc ore producing areas, mined as early as the thirteenth century, will be further developed with the aid of Marshall plan counterpart funds. The Economic Cooperation Administration said today it has advanced the equivalent of $573,812 from its special 5 percent counterpart fund to the Stolberger Zinc Mining & Smelting Corporation in Maubach to boost output of these strategic metals. The firm will repay ECA over a period of five years in shipments of lead and zinc to the United States stockpile. Deliveries will begin in 1951.

GSA Now Sole Rubber Importer and Distributor

An order prohibiting the making of new contracts for private importation of crude natural rubber and natural rubber latex was issued by the National Production Authority, effective December 29. The agency specified the General Services Administration to be the sole importer in the future and also to act as the government distributing agency.

NPA found that an exclusive rubber-buying program was necessary "to safeguard the supply of rubber and to assure that it is distributed and utilized most advantageously to the national defense." The order applies to "all crude natural rubber and natural rubber latex (excluding guyale, balata and gutta percha) imported or to be imported into the United States."

No Affect on Existing Contracts

The order does not affect existing private contracts unless they are found to interfere with the operation of the exclusive buying program. All existing contracts must be registered with GSA before January 6, however. Also, all consumers of rubber will be asked to submit a detailed list of their requirements, including tonnage, types or grades, and ports of entry, as far in advance as possible in order to assist GSA in arranging the most economic methods of importation.

All rubber furnished by the government to industry will be available at the ports. Thereafter it will be the purchaser's responsibility, either directly or through a forwarding agent, to take delivery of the rubber either on the piers or f.o.b. warehouse, as the case may be.

Price Trend Continues Climb

The trend in prices for chemicals, oils and drugs continued upward last week. The price index was advanced in eight of the ten divisions of the general market. As a result, the overall average was moved up 1.2 points and was 22.9 points higher than at the end of 1949.

Demand for heavy chemicals continued strong with no appearance of the usual holiday slump in business. There was considerably more demand than supply and the theory of holding stocks for the count on year-end inventories seems to have been abandoned. All prices changes were on the up side—potassium chlorate and perchlorate, quicksilver and sodium antimoniate, chlorate and silicate.

In the coaltar field, prices on twenty-five intermediate chemicals were advanced. These were increases initiated by some producers early in the month. The industry, like others, was facing an acute shortage in steel drums. Among the agricultural chemicals, ammonium nitrate was advanced by domestic producers and the eastern Canadian producer. Cyanamide was set at a higher price on Friday and triple superphosphate is due for a boost today.

Casein and lecithin were higher in the market for protective coating materials. Advances were also reported in both New York and Savannah naval stores centers. One line of coumarone resins was increased and one seller of furnace black boosted two grades. Business in oils and fats was light and confined to immediate requirements. There was no change in edible oils, except soybean, which developed an easier tone. Copra, coconut oil, tung oil, beeswax, ouricury wax and carnauba wax were advanced.

Menthol continued strong by virtue of the cessation of shipments from China and the price was again moved up. Cocoa butter reflected the stronger commodity market. Competitive pressure depressed the price of diethylstilbestrol. The final week of the botanical year was not one of substantial activity as to selling but it was an exceptionally firm one in the matter of prices. Ginger, rhubarb and senega roots were in the van of advances. No drug prices were reduced.

Virtually all essential oils and aromatic chemicals showed strength—sixteen products were advanced against no reductions. Replacements of a great many imported and domestic oils were extremely short for many reasons, including small production, lack of labor and high prices. The possibility of enforced price ceilings in the near future has prompted dealers to hold back on large replacement purchases.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 29, 1950	Dec. 22, 1950	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
147.7	146.5	121.1	124.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	120.7	128.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	122.8	128.1	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.8	128.9	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	135.1	129.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	137.8	126.6	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	138.4	125.7	149.7	149.2	135.1

Chemical Wages for Government Contract Work Set at 85c - $1.40

Prevailing wage determinations ranging from 85 cents an hour to $1.40 an hour for workers in the chemical and related products industry engaged in government contract work were established in an order issued by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin December 23. The new minimums become effective as to all government contract work undertaken after January 23. It applies to contracts only in excess of $10,000 and only to those contracts for which bids are solicited or negotiations commenced on or after that date.

The new minimums are far in excess of those which had been recommended by the industry and are nearly equal to those proposed by the unions at the hearings. Also, the secretary provided in the order for a different sectional differentiation of the wage levels in the industry than has existed in the present wage determination, or proposed by the industry. A third major point in the determination is the separation of the industry into three sections for the purpose of applying the order.

The secretary's order, signed December 12 but not revealed until December 23, has been in the making for over a year. Hearings on the proposed determination were held by the wage-hour division of the department November 16, 1949, and the record had been under study by the secretary for nearly six months. The new wage minimums, for the purpose of the Walsh-Healey public contracts act work, replace the existing minimum of 75 cents an hour which was effective last January 1 as a result of the amendments to the fair labor standards act.

Industry and Union Proposals

During the hearings before the division, the industry proposed a minimum wage determination of 85 cents an hour for workers in the middle west, border and southeast regions, and 95 cents an hour for the remainder of the country. The United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, CIO, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL, urged a minimum of $1.20 an hour with no sectional differentials; the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America urged a minimum of $1.25; and the District 50, United Mine Workers of America, urged $1.28.

In rejecting the suggested minimums, the secretary said that the surveys of the

—Continued on page 70

Spencer Kellogg Elects Healy a Vice-President

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., crusher and refiner of vegetable oils, Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the election of Daniel J. Healy as a vice-president, and of Fred J. Blacker as secretary.

Mr. Healy, a native of West Chester, Pa., entered the employ of Spencer Kel-

D. J. Healy

logg in the Philadelphia sales office in 1916. He became manager of the Philadelphia office in 1925 and, since 1934, has been eastern division sales manager with offices in New York City. He is active in the New York paint club, at present serving on its raw materials committee.

Mr. Blacker is a native of Buffalo and has been with Spencer Kellogg since 1917 when he was employed as a bookkeeper, later transferring to the raw materials department. For the past twelve years he has been manager of the export-import department, a position he will continue to hold. Mr. Blacker succeeds Harry J. Aldrich in the office of secretary. Mr. Aldrich, who retires January 1 after thirty-eight years of service, has been secretary and assistant treasurer of the company since 1927 and has also held the position of safety director of the company.

DCAT Luncheon Jan. 26 Annual Meeting Sept. 20-22

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, will address a luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at the Astor hotel, January 26. His subject will be his function as claimant agency for health supplies under the defense production act of 1950 and the National Production Authority.

The sixty-first annual meeting and election of officers will be held at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20 through 22. The following have been chosen to head committees for the twenty-fifth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, March 8:

Charles M. Macauley, Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, dinner arrangements committee; Harold C. Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., honor guest committee, assisted by Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as vice-chairman; Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates, publicity committee, assisted by George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company, as vice-chairman; Lloyd I. Volckening, The Ivers-Lee Company, reception committee, assisted by James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Company, as vice-chairman.

Davison Elects M.C. Roop Vice-President for Finance

Marshall C. Roop, secretary and treasurer of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has been elected to the newly created office of vice-president for finance. He will continue as secretary. J. Early Hardesty, formerly assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, was appointed treasurer and retains the post of assistant secretary.

Hewes Retires as Hercules Assistant Purchasing Agent

William L. Hewes, assistant director of purchases for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., retired December 31 after forty-one years of service with the company. He started in the chemical industry in 1910 with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and joined Hercules four years later as a member of the accounting department. Later, in 1914, he was named assistant purchasing agency of the company. The title was changed to assistant director of purchases in 1926.

Food Machinery Vice-Pres.

Prof. William L. Campbell, head of the food technology department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has resigned to become a vice-president of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif. He was general manager of the Kroeger Grocery & Baking Company from 1932 until 1943, becoming a vice-president and director in 1938. Prof. Campbell joined the MIT staff in 1945.

James Retires as Pennsalt P.A.; Prince Named to Post

Norman W. James retired as general purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, December 31, but is continuing with the concern in an advisory capacity on procurement problems. Frederick G. Prince, former assistant general purchasing, has been named to succeed Mr. James, effective today.

Mr. James joined Pennsalt in 1905 in the accounting department. In 1914 he assisted in organizing the purchasing department. Mr. Prince joined the company at the time of the purchase of the assets of Sterling Products Company in 1939. He was vice-president of Sterling, which organization he joined in 1921. After heading up Pennsalt's laundry and dry cleaning department for several years, Mr. Prince became a manager of sales in the heavy chemical department until 1949. He was appointed assistant general purchasing agent last October.

Stilbestrol Prices Cut

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced a price reduction of approximately $50 per kilo on diethylstilbestrol. Current prices per kilo, for delivery within the continental United States, are as follows:—Single kilo, $182.50; five kilos, $181, and ten kilos or contracts, $180.

ESA Acts to Clarify Price Rule

In a move to clarify the voluntary pricing standards it set forth two weeks ago, the Economic Stabilization Agency issued a list of fourteen questions and answer December 28. In general, the information contained in the answers was couched in vague language and, rather than clarifying the situation, may tend to add more confusion.

ECA pricing standards were announced December 19 and, in general, asked industry to hold prices to levels prevailing on December 1, 1950. Provision was made for upward adjustments to account for rises in raw materials and labor costs.

Following is the complete set of questions and answers as issued by the agency last week:

1. Q—Are the new pricing standards a mandatory ceiling? A—No. They are standards to which sellers are asked to adhere voluntarily.

2. Q—What is meant by the statement that price increases in excess of the standards will be regarded as subject to action by the E.S.A.? A—The action referred to is investigation, consultation and possibly issuance of a legal ceiling.

3. Q—Do the standards apply to processors? A—Yes. They are included in the term "industrial producer."

4. Q—What does "net dollar profits before taxes" mean? A—Net income. Net dollar profits in the base period can ordinarily be determined simply by taking the total net income reported on federal income tax returns.

5. Q—What base period should be used by a seller whose accounts are on a fiscal year rather than a calendar year basis? A—He should use fiscal years, taking the four years ending nearest to December 31, 1949.

6. Q—How does a company tell whether its net dollar profits have fallen below the base period standard? A—The announcement says that a company should make this determination only on the basis of actual experience. This means that it should ordinarily rely on its earnings statement for its most recent accounting period.

7. Q—What does the term "profitable" mean in the standard for permitted increases in the prices of particular materials or services? A—The announcement does not attempt to define this term exactly since the standards are general guides and the situations of particular products affected will vary widely in nature. No increase is permitted under this standard unless the product is selling at a loss. The increase cannot in any case exceed the amount of the increase in direct labor and material costs incurred since the Korean outbreak. The full amount of this increase may not be added if a lesser increase will put the product in a profit position. Since this standard applies only to companies whose overall position is favorable, a profit position will generally be defined as considerably less than the average profit margin for the company's operations as a whole.

8. Q—How long must a company stand a loss on a product before adjusting prices—i.e. If a sudden market upheaval in one line resulted in a loss operation, would one week, one month, etc., be long enough to determine that a price raise was necessary? A—Only as

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Strasser in ESA Post

George W. Strasser has been assigned to the job of pricing in the chemicals field in the Economic Stabilization Agency. Mr. Strasser is on loan to ESA from the National Security Resources Board. His duties will cover the entire field of chemical price problems including fertilizers, drugs and protective coatings. Pricing problems in the field of fats and oils have been assigned to Nelson Eddy, formerly of Best Foods Corporation.

NAPA Sets Meeting Dates

The executive committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will hold its midyear meeting at the General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, January 19 and 20. The annual meeting of the association will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3 through 6.

Compound F Synthesized By Four Merck Chemists

Four research chemists of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., have synthesized Kendall's compound F, 17-hydroxycorticosterone, the only known substance believed to possess antirheumatic activity comparable to that of cortisone (compound E) and ACTH. The synthesis was accomplished by Drs. Norman L. Wendler, Robert P. Graber, Robert E. Jones, and Max Tishler, director of developmental research at Merck.

Dr. Tishler, who guided the work of the Merck team, reported the synthesis December 28 before a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the public auditorium, Cleveland.

Like the complex cortisone synthesis, the synthesis of compound F starts with desoxycholic acid, a substance obtained from animal bile. The procedure requires two more chemical steps than the cortisone synthesis.

On the basis of published medical reports, it is not known whether clinical use of this hormone will present any advantage over the use of cortisone. The new synthesis will make possible a thorough pharmacological and clinical investigation. Merck officials in Rahway said these trials would begin immediately and that it would require at least six months to appraise accurately the therapeutic activities of this hormone, to compare them with the results already obtained with cortisone, and to determine the biochemical effects produced by compound F.

If compound F shows promise as a medicinal agent, there is every indication that substantial supplies could be made available within a matter of months, assuming that the necessary equipment can be obtained. The time that would normally be required for the clinical investigation and for factory production of compound F can be greatly shortened because of experience previously gained in the development of cortisone.

Bidlack to Devote Full Time To Penna. Firm He Heads

Verne C. Bidlack, whose resignation as executive secretary of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs becomes effective January 1, will devote his full time to the Pennsylvania Color & Chemical Company, Doylestown, Pa., of which he is president and manager of sales.

The company was incorporated in 1947, and produces a complete line of pigment dispersions in nitrocellulose, synthetics and various vehicles for the manufacture of protective coatings, printing inks, plastics, textiles and leather.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Borax, Tokyo, Japan (GS-4).
Carbon black, Kobe, Japan (GS-5).
Chemicals, unspecified, Medellin, Colombia (BS-11, agency).
Chemicals and raw materials, including chromic, formic, fumaric, lactic, oxalic, and Tobias acids; ammonium bichromate; beta naphthol, blanc fixe dry; chestnut extract; cod-liver oil; copper oxide; cutch extract; degras; dinitrochlorobenzene; Epsom salt; Glauber salt, anhydrous; hematine crystals; hemlockbark extract; lanolin; lead acetate; lead nitrate; lithopone; logwood extract; metanitroparatoluidine; metatoluidine; oakbark extract; sperm oil; tall oil; tung oil; potash, caustic, bichromate, chromate, silicofluoride; potassium zirconium fluoride; quebracho; salt cake; sodium bichromate, chromate, fluoride, hydrosulfide; sodium metaborate, nitrite, sulfide; sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate; sulfur; sumac bark; yellow prussiate; titanium dioxide; valonia; wattle bark, whiting; zinc oxide; zirconium, Montreal, Canada (GS-7, agency).
DDT, Brussels, Belgium (GS-1).
Edible oils, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (GS-12).
Explosives for mining purposes, Oslo, Norway (GS-10, agency).
Fats and oils, including linseed, rapeseed, castor, soybean, peanut, olive, fish, and neatsfoot oils, tallow, olein, and stearin, Schiedam, Netherlands (GS-6).
Gum Arabic, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GS-13).
Insecticides, Cairo, Egypt (GS-8, agency).
Lard, Heilbronn-Bockingen, Germany (GS-9, agency).
Leather chemicals, Heilbronn-Bockingen, Germany (GS-9, agency).
Lubricating oils, Santa Catarina, Brazil (GS-14).
Paraffin, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GS-13).
Petitgrain oil, Tokyo, Japan (GS-3).
Rosewood oil, Tokyo, Japan (GS-3).
Synthetic rubber, Cairo, Egypt (GS-2).
Tonka beans, Tokyo, Japan (GS-3).
Turpentine oil, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GS-13).
Vanilla beans, Tokyo, Japan (GS-3).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Some rather important policy decisions relating to the national defense program and controls over industry may be in the making unless the usual signs that precede such developments are to be discounted.

Industry observers with contacts in the government report that there has been a noticeable slowing down of work within the past few days to the point of almost a standstill, because of the absence of instructions from above. It would appear, they say, that Washington may be sensing a change in public sentiment and is waiting for it to crystalize—either Hooverwise or in the other direction.

Much of this feeling probably stems from the appointment of Charles E. Wilson to run the defense build-up, replacing Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, who has been the No. 1 man since the start of the program. It is inconceivable that one of industry's top figures should be drafted into government service without the expectation of major policy decisions in the offing.

So far, however, Mr. Wilson, if he has some important changes in the program in mind, hasn't seen fit to divulge them. On the contrary, industry observers have been somewhat let down, if anything, by the announcement of Mr. Wilson that his will not be an operating agency. They had hopes that he was going to group all the defense agencies into a single set-up like WPB during World War II. That may be done yet, but Mr. Wilson isn't saying when.

Tobin Sticks Up for Overtime

Secretary of Labor Tobin has lined up against any relaxing or waiving of employment standards, including those providing for overtime pay and the basic straight-time workweek of forty hours. He says that he believes a lowering of standards of work would hinder, not help, the defense effort.

"The labor standards referred to were maintained all during World War II and there is no necessity to change or abandon them now," Mr. Tobin states. "The most convincing argument for maintaining fair working conditions and industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contributed to efficiency. To waive them would be a short-sighted policy which would lead gradually but inevitably to lowered production.

"One of the standards which it has been proposed to change is the so-called forty-hour week. I should like to say that there is no prohibition in the federal wage-hour law against working more than forty hours a week. If a longer workweek is necessary, it can be put into effect under existing law. The federal law is flexible, and the additional payments required for overtime act as an incentive for drawing workers into essential producing jobs and in reducing absenteeism.

"I am convinced that the proposals presently being made for relaxation of labor standards might demoralize our working force to such an extent that it would adversely affect the production of goods and materials which our nation so urgently needs."

Those who labor on the field of battle are not, thank God, demoralized by overtime demands.

Synthetic Rubber Work Expands

Defense blueprints for the synthetic rubber industry are being rapidly translated into significant increases in employment and production. Defense manpower director Goodwin reports that employment in synthetic rubber plants representing 85 percent of the industry had increased 17 percent between August and October. At that time the industry was producing rubber at the rate of 525,000 tons annually.

A survey showed that employment in government-owned synthetic rubber plants moved up from 6,400 at the end of June to nearly 7,400 by the end of October. Plants which were already operating at near capacity in August put on only a few additional workers, but plants transferring from a stand-by to an operating basis put on several hundred new workers by October. When the survey was

—*Continued on page 30*

Dr. D. B. Keyes Resigns Heyden Vice-Presidency

Dr. Donald B. Keyes has resigned as vice-president of Heyden Chemical Corporation, effective December 31, but will continue his association with the company in the capacity of a special consultant, it was announced December 27. He is a director of Heyden.

Dr. Keyes started in industry in 1918 as a chemical engineer for the U. S. Industrial Alcohol and U. S. Industrial Chemical Companies. From 1924 until 1926 he was director of research and development for these firms in Baltimore, Md., when he left to head the chemical engineering division of the University of Illinois, a post he held until 1945. Dr. Keyes returned to industry in that year as vice-president in charge of research for Heyden.

In 1942, on leave from the university, Dr. Keyes became head consultant for the chemical division of the War Production Board and in the following year became head of the chemical industries branch of the Office of Production Research and Development.

Dr. Keyes was appointed director of OPRD in 1944 and the following year, before joining Heyden, was sent on special missions by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee to England, France and Germany.

Penick Appoints Allison Essential Oils Manager

E. G. Allison, for more than twenty years associated with S. B. Penick & Co., producer and manufacturer of botanical drugs, fine chemicals, and essential oils,

E. G. Allison

New York, has been appointed manager of the company's essential oil division. The appointment was effective January 1. Mr. Allison has served the company in many important capacities, both as special representative in the middlewest and as one of its directors of sales. He has been actually in charge of the essential oil division for some months. A plant for the distillation of essential oils is maintained at Montville, N. J.

Benzene Hexachloride Plant Being Built by Columbia

The Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has under construction at Natrium, W. Va., a new plant designed for the production of benzene hexachloride, according to an announcement by E. T. Asplundh, vice-president.

Columbia, one of the nation's largest merchant producers of chlorine, is diversifying its manufacturing operations into products which utilize chlorine in their chemical composition. Benzene hexachloride, the spokesman pointed out, is composed of 73 percent chlorine and 27 percent benzene.

Completion date of the new plant should be during March or April, 1951, but inability of equipment manufacturers in meeting delivery schedules could delay placing the new facility in production.

Columbia's Natrium facilities also produce chlorine, caustic soda, muriatic acid and chlorinated benzenes.

Podesta Heads Nat'l Lead Sales for Atlantic Branch

Alfred F. Podesta has been appointed sales manager of National Lead Company's Atlantic branch, metal division. Mr. Podesta joined National Lead in 1924 as a clerk in the metal sales and statistical department of the Atlantic branch. In 1930 he was transferred to the blue lead sales department, where he remained until last year, when he was placed in charge of line product sales.

APMA Details Agenda For Jan. 29-31 Meeting

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association announces that its eastern marketing section will meet January 29, eastern scientific section January 30 and production section January 31. All sessions will be at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Programs are as follows:—

Eastern Marketing Section

"Procuring Medical Supplies for the Armed Services," Capt. M. K. Cureton, chief of the Armed Services medical procurement agency.

"The Importance of Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Pharmaceutical Product Marketing," John E. McKay, *American Druggist*.

"Medical Conventions — County Fair — Or," S. M. Fossell, Sandoz Pharmaceutical division of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.

"Your Doctor Speaks," Dr. John F. Mosher, New York.

"Industries Role As An Educator," Arthur W. Jensen, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

"Market Research in the Pharmaceutical Industry," Harry J. Knox, Market Research Associates, Inc.

"Visual Aids in Pharmaceutical Sales Training Depicting Film-Wise Certain Industry-Wide Accepted Methods of Detailing the Physician," Joseph P. Hackel, Medical Film Guild.

"Problems of Copywrights and Quotations of Scientific Publications," George Chapman, Rogers, Hoge & Hills.

"Leave It to the Experts," a distinguished panel of "Gentlemen of Marketing" questions and answers.

Eastern Scientific Section

"Flavor Problems in Pharmaceutical Products," Dr. E. H. Hamann, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

"The Search for Cortisone Precursors" (Upjohn-Penick African expedition), E. F. Woodward, S. B. Penick & Co.

"Meaning of Drug Safety," Dr. J. C. Munch, Munch Research Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

"The Return to Nature," Dr. Otto Krayer, Harvard Medical School.

"Radio Isotopes in Pharmaceutical & Medical Studies," Dr. D. L. Tabern, Abbott Laboratories.

"Cold Sterilization Techniques by Electron Beam," Dr. Wolfgang Huber, Electronized Chemicals Corporation.

Production Section

"Sales Problems and Their Influence on Production," Vincent A. Burgher, vice-president, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.

"The Production of Red Tape," Dr. Francis Chilson, Industrial Consultant, East Chatham, N. Y.

Round-table Discussion:—Equipment for preparing granulations; leader:—A. W. Kalaher, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

Manufacture of topical preparations; leader:—F. F. Berg, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company.

Questions and answers session: leader:—G. E. Beyers, Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company.

Johnson & Son Names Farwell Vice-President

Fred M. Farwell has been named executive vice-president of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., maker of wax and allied products. He will assume his new duties with headquarters in Racine, Wis., on April 1. Mr. Farwell is resigning as vice-president of International Business Machines World Trade Corporation with which he has been associated in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

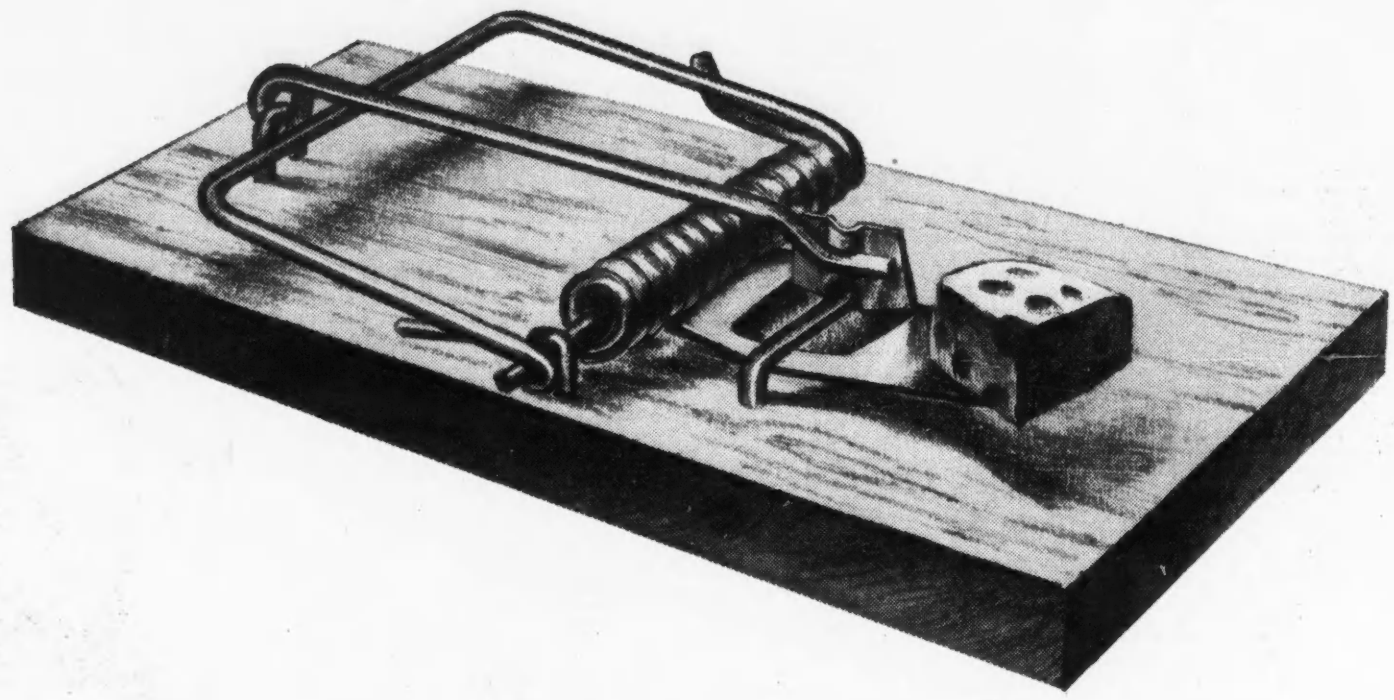
The appointment of Hamilton Croft, acting general manager of the Johnson company, to head the company's newly created international division with the title of international vice-president, also has been announced. Mr. Croft will relinquish his present duties with the company, but will retain his position as managing director of the S. C. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Brantford, Canada.

Minn. Mining, Carborundum Abandon Plans for Merging

Plans for the merger of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company and the Carborundum Company have been abandoned, W. L. McKnight, chairman of the former company, reported last week. The plan, announced November 27, is being dropped, according to Mr. McKnight, because the proposed merger might violate federal antitrust laws as broadened by a bill now awaiting President Truman's signature.

Atlas Names Gottshall Assistant to President

Ralph K. Gottshall, assistant general manager of the explosives department, has been appointed assistant to the president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. He will be assigned to general administrative duties and will continue headquarters in the general offices at Wilmington.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Soap & Glycerine Producers, Plaza hotel, New York, January 31-February 1.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., February 20.

American Paper & Pulp Association, Waldorf-Astoria and Commodore hotels, New York, February 18-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting. Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.

BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, New York, January 25.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York board of Trade luncheon, Astor hotel, January 26; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawneeon-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents: Executive Committee, General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, January 19-20; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 3-5.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Plant Maintenance Show, Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 15-18.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual business meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 25.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Statler hotel, New York. January 18-20.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 10; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Ceramic Society Award To Go to Dr. Hostetter

Dr. John C. Hostetter, long time Corning Glass Work scientist and recent president of the Mississippi Glass Company, will be presented with the Albert Victor Bleininger Award of 1950, according to an announcement by the Pittsburgh section of the American Ceramic Society. The award is the highest honor conferred in the United States for "distinguished achievement in the field of ceramics." Presentation will be made at a banquet in the Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, March 16.

Corn Industries Research Foundation Elects Officers

Morris Sayre has been elected president of the Corn Industries Research Foundation. Other officers elected were executive vice-president, Floyd J. Hosking; vice-president, A. E. Staley, jr., and vice-president-at-large, Howard A. Prentice. Fundamental research projects in the field of starch chemistry were authorized by the foundation to supplement the number of projects in this field already under development in departments of universities and government laboratories.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Meet January 12

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the New York hotel, New York, at 8 p. m. January 12. Dinner will be served at 6:45. Speaker will be George P. Fulton, director of research for the National Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing, whose topic will be "Drycleaning Processes and Problems." Another feature of the meeting will be the election of councilors for 1951.

Oils, Fats Consumption: October

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in October, 1950, totaled 1,385,381,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	256,056,000
Paint and varnish	54,729,000
Processing	298,916,000
Refining	485,108,000
Soap	195,773,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining		
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Sulphonation	293,000	598,000
Soap	63,000	8,000
Paint and varnish	530,000	80,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	23,000	32,000
Other uses	[2]5,991,000	2,505,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		2,655,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		349,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	36,539,000	
Deodorizing		5,160,000
Hydrogenation		2,460,000
Fat-splitting	5,144,000	[1]
Sulphonation	53,000	[1]
Shortening		[1]
Other edible products		1,578,000
Chemicals	[1]	
Soap	14,258,000	10,843,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	324,000
Other uses	213,000	[1]
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		
Other uses		[2]1,292,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,848,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	24,000
Deodorizing		3,380,000
Winterizing for salad oil		8,167,000
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	7,417,000
Soap		[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	
Other uses	[1]47,000	119,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	156,442,000	
Sulphonation		[1]
Hydrogenation		38,874,000
Deodorizing		1,728,000
Winterizing for salad oil		41,613,000
Shortening		22,751,000
Oleomargarine		6,032,000
Other edible uses		1,045,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	
Other uses	[1]	[1]165,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting	[2]	[2]
Sulphonation	[2]	266,000
Soap	[2]	
Paint and varnish	374,000	1,676,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	279,000
Lubricants and greases	71,000	10,000
Other uses	[2]1,648,000	[2]4,809,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Paint and varnish	29,000	523,000
Other uses	275,000	[2]342,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	23,969,000	
Fat-splitting		[1]
Soap	7,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	11,363,000	15,376,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,912,000	669,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]7,274,000	[1]3,610,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		409,000
Paint and varnish		
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		829,000
Other uses		[2]132,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining		12,292,000
Fat-splitting		7,31,000
Hydrogenation		[3]3,094,000
Sulphonation		99,000
Winterizing for salad oil		6,035,000
Shortening		[1]1,648,000
Oleomargarine		132,000
Other edible uses		[1]503,000
Soap		4,436,000
Paint and varnish		872,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1]363,000
Chemicals		[3]3,513,000
Lubricants and greases		[1]146,000
Other uses		[1]15,435,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	234,000
Soap	[2]
Lubricants and greases	1,844,000
Other uses	[2]800,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	7,927,000
Winterizing	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	2,725,000
Pressing	7,604,000
Soap	38,479,000
Lubricants and greases	1,066,000
Other uses	[2]148,000

Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	8,556,000	2,919,000
Oleomargarine	244,000	[2]
Hydrogenation	1,160,000	[2]
Other edible uses	293,000	264,000
Soap	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	156,000	35,000
Other uses	[2]	[2]
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		21,000
Soap		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		38,000
Other uses		[2]206,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarine		252,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		176,000

Olive—	Pounds Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	145,000	
Soap		[1]
Other uses	54,000	[1]
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,449,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	
Sulphonation		127,000
Hydrogenation		1,005,000
Deodorizing		3,074,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses		526,000
Soap	[1]	[2]
Other uses		[1]243,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		[1]134,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		[1]7,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	160,271,000	
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Sulphonation	[1]	62,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	52,284,000
Deodorizing		11,427,000
Winterizing for salad oil		[1]
Shortening	[1]	62,203,000
Oleomargarine		3,047,000
Other edible uses		5,258,000
Soap	134,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	405,000	6,900,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	41,000	15,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1]
Other uses	3,454,000	5,679,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		
Tung—		
Paint and varnish		7,002,000
Chemicals		[1]
Lubricants and greases		
Linoleum and oilcloth		429,000
Other uses		1,066,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	592,000	
Oleomargarine	259,000	
Other edible uses	100,000	
Soap		206,000
Other uses	[2]	245,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		3,970,000
Oleomargarine		797,000
Hydrogenation		1,548,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Other uses		[2]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Pressing	2,226,000	
Shortening	479,000	352,000
Other edible	193,000	[2]
Soap	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	[2]	14,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	124,282,000	29,804,000
Fat-splitting	15,727,000	
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Sulphonation	564,000	[2]
Soap	70,269,000	28,497,000
Lubricants and greases	2,294,000	[2]
Other uses	[3]3,551,000	145,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	8,018,000
Soap	554,000
Lubricants and greases	672,000
Other uses	[3]7,089,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,222,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	824,000
Sulphonation	
Soap	243,000
Paint and varnish	81,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	160,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	49,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	
Other uses	[1]72,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2]
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	261,000
Soap	2,172,000
Paint and varnish	12,000
Chemicals	689,000
Lubricants and greases	339,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,693,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	13,000
Soap	394,000
Paint and varnish	80,000
Lubricants and greases	391,000
Chemicals	566,000
Other uses	[2,3]4,066,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	3,409,000
Paint and varnish	1,265,000
Lubricants and greases	53,000
Chemicals	1,922,000
Other uses	[2]6,103,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	10,959,000
Soap	5,163,000
Paint and varnish	74,000
Other uses	[2]

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	4,310,000
Fat-splitting	1,436,000
Hydrogenation	8,944,000
Sulphonation	733,000
Pressing	1,987,000
Shortening	[3]
Oleomargarine	219,000
Soap	12,924,000
Paint and varnish	398,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Chemicals	3,345,000
Lubricants and greases	1,341,000
Other uses	[3]8,683,000

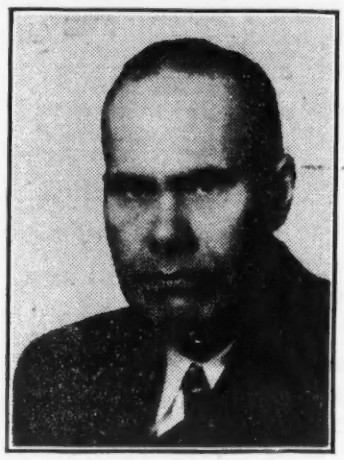
[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Major to Get Medal Of Research Institute

Dr. Randolph T. Major, vice-president and scientific director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been named to receive the 1951 medal of the Industrial Research Institute. The medal, established in 1945, is awarded annually for "outstanding accomplishment in leadership or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare."

Announcement of the award was made by Dr. C. F. Rassweiler, president of the institute and vice-president for research and development of Johns-Manville Corporation. Official presentation of the medal will be made at the annual Industrial Research Institute meeting to be held during May, 1951, in Washington, D. C.

The institute's medal committee said that Dr. Major was chosen to receive the award "for his skill in building an outstanding research organization and his vision in guiding it toward the solution of important problems in the field of human health and nutrition; for successfully integrating scientific research programs in his own company with the public interest; for his continuing leadership and unselfish devotion of time and effort to bring about close cooperation among government, university and industrial research groups for the common good of all."



Dr. Randolph T. Major

Merck Research Accomplishments

Under the direction of Dr. Major, the Merck research organization has done outstanding research and development work in the field of vitamins, the latest of which is Vitamin B-12, an aid in combating pernicious anemia. Merck research has also played an important part in developing the antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin; many of the suifa drugs, including the latest discovery, sulfaquinoxaline, which controls coccidiosis, a disease said to have formerly killed 10 percent of all chickens hatched; and the new and important drug, cortisone, used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Dr. Major, who has been associated with Merck since 1929, has had a distinguished career in the fields of organic, medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry research. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and was awarded his doctor's degree in organic chemistry at Princeton University, and in 1949 he was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Nebraska. He also studied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, and the Pharmazeutische Institut, Berlin, Germany.

Active in Federal Work

He has been honored by many scientific and professional societies, and during World War II was consultant to the national defense research committee, chemicals branch of the War Production Board, Quartermaster Corps, and is presently a member of the chemical warfare committee, research and development board, Department of Defense. Dr. Major is also chairman of the advisory board of the Princeton University chemistry department.

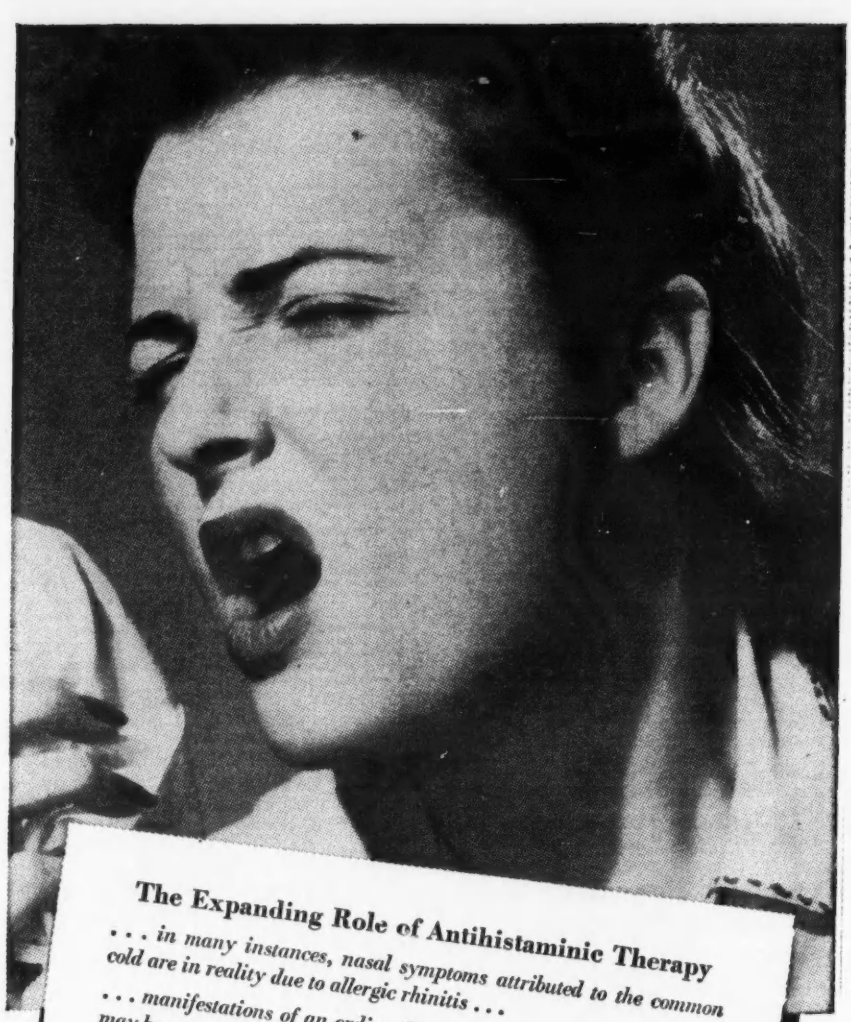
The Industrial Research Institute was organized in 1938 under the auspices of the National Research Council. It has a membership of 120 companies with research staffs totaling more than 25,000 persons. Among its broad objectives are the promotion of improved management of industrial research, the development of an understanding of research as a force in the life of the nation, and the promotion of high standards in the field of industrial research.

Build Your New

"Important-All-Year" Product with this Favorite Antihistaminic

IF YOU ARE considering marketing your own antihistaminic preparation you will prefer to employ an antihistamine which has *proved* its outstanding advantages. The material of your choice must combine *exceptionally high antihistaminic potency with a high index of safety.* Its properties must assure you that it will be *effective in a large variety* of allergic conditions. Also, the antihistaminic substance must be *extremely versatile,* suitable for formulation in any desired pharmaceutical form.

... And all of these qualities must have been established in laboratory, clinic, and everyday practice!



The Expanding Role of Antihistaminic Therapy

... in many instances, nasal symptoms attributed to the common cold are in reality due to allergic rhinitis ...

... manifestations of an ordinarily nontroublesome allergic rhinitis may be aggravated by a superimposed common cold ...

Clinicians' statements, such as these, serve to emphasize the growing year 'round importance of antihistaminic therapy. Whether intended for the relief of allergic symptoms in *perennial* or in *seasonal* allergies—antihistaminic preparations have become one of the most important product groups in the pharmaceutical field.

That is why you will prefer Pyrilamine Maleate Merck

(Formerly called Pyranisamine Maleate)

PROVED highly effective and safe in extensive clinical tests.

DESCRIBED in the published reports of many allergists.

PRESCRIBED by thousands of physicians from coast to coast.

FAVORED by physicians and patients in every season of the year.

Wide Range of Process Data Available

Pyrilamine Maleate Merck offers you the ideal means of marketing effective antihistaminic products under your own label. Process information is available on Pyrilamine Maleate preparations in any of the following forms:

Tablets (including combinations with A.P.C.)
Syrups • Creams
Lotions (e.g., calamine-base type)
Ointments (petrolatum or water-soluble base)
Ophthalmic Solutions • Nasal Solutions
Injectable Solutions

We shall be pleased to furnish samples for experimental use and to assist you in any technical problems involved.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

Pyrilamine Maleate Merck

(Formerly called Pyranisamine Maleate)

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

December 29, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works. lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetamide, tech, fib., dms. lb. 45 - —

Acetanilide tech, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½

USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 —
smaller lots lb 56 —

Acetic anhydride dms, c.l., frt alld E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13½- —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs., or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetoacetparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - 12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- 10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. 10 —
l.c.l., works lb 1145 —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .05½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 06 06½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.90 —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 6.50 —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.75 —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.60 —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -19.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic 5,000 lbs 1 shipt, dms lb. 49 —
smaller lots dms lb 49½ 54½

Adipic fib dms, works lb. .26½ —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white) USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery cbys, c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic tech bbls dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 118.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 164.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 169.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 142.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 188.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 193.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 114.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 93.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 139.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 144.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 117.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 163.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 168.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 89.25 - —

Acid, boric, powd., ngs., c.l. works. ton. 98.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 144.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 149.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 122.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 168.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 173.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99% dms. c.l. works lb 36½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 37 —
tankcars works lb. 35 —

Cacodylic bots lb. 10.00 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .47 —

Caprylic, 90%, dms, l.c.l lb. .47 —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33½- .34

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .044 - .059
tanks, works lb. .034 - —

Chromic 99½-99¾% dms. c.l works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd bots lb 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb 26½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 27 —
smaller lots lb 27½ —
kgs lb 28½ —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb 27½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 28 —
smaller lots lb 28½ —
kgs lb 29½ —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb 24½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 25 —
smaller lots lb 25½ —
kgs lb 26½ —
USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23½- .27¾
double dist., dms lb. .28½- .29¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
double dist., dms lb. .18 - .19¼

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar 50% above 207° C. tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

petroleum, 195° to 213°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
imported, coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.25 - 1.30

Crotonic fib dms works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb .14 —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 —
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½ —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.52 - 1.67

Folic bots, fib cans, kilo or more gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.83 1.87
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.61 1.65

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. allwd lb. 1.50 - —

paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Acid, glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb 2.57 - 2.59
57%, cbys lb 2.86 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
tech., 48%, cbys dlvd E lb. .34 .36

Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .12¼- .14¼

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .78 —

J. bbls., works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —

L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .20 - —
smaller lots lb. .20½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls or more lb. .3640- —
less than 5 bbls lb. .3690- —
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 12.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87

Lauric, 90-95% dms lb. .32½- .33
60% dms lb. .29½- .30

Linseed oil, refd., dist., dms lb. .2260- .23
water, white, dms lb. .2560- .26

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Motyhdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —

Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma) (5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric 36° cbys, c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
				SD.	specially denatured
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cs.	cases			USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			whse.	warehouse

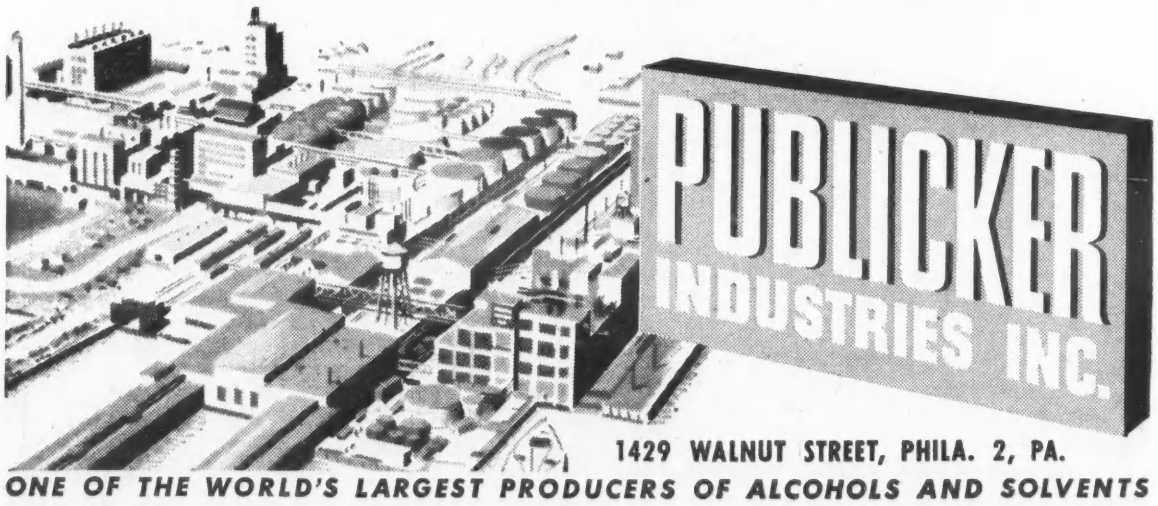
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist. dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
technical, dms lb. 1.74 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse. N. Y. C. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, single, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .19½- .20¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .23 - .24¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .22½- .23¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .25¼- .26½
Succinic, purified, crys., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
Sulphuric, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .18½- .19¾
Tannic, tech., dms lb. No prices.
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.54
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. bbls. cbys. basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T, 2, 4, 5 T).
Tungstic, tech., bgs., works lb 2.20 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. 48 - 52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
powd., bbls lb. 1.66 - 1.68
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .80 - .85
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech. dms. works, frt. equald. lb. .45 50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .34¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .33¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .90½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .91
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.00½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.09½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .88½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .90½
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .90½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.45½- 1.50½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.29½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- .93
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.07
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .86
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .92
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .92
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 17.87 -18.12
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.91 -18.21
tanks, same basis gal. 17.75 -18.00
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .77 - 1.02
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - 1.11
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - .90
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.77 -19.02
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.81 -19.11
tanks, same basis gal. 18.65 -18.90
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.95

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .85 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .80 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .38 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .26½- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 1.35 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..... lb. .76 - 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm.-lots lb. 45.00 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. 50.00 - 55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works..... gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works..... gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs., futures..... lb. .15½- .16
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..... lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl starch, solid, dms., works..lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works. lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs..... lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs..... lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs..... lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .33 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline tet dms. c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaid.....lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls....lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works .. 100 lbs 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works .. 100 lbs 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works . 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works .. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works... 100 lbs 4.45 - —
USP, burnt, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works ... 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.50
Alumina calcined, bgs., c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., t.c.l. works lb. .11 - —
20% bbls t.c.l works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
NF, gran., dms., works .. lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works.lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Fluoride, tech, anhyd, bbls, c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 50.00 - 54.60
t.c.l. works ton 72.00 - 80.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract works lb. .17¼- —
dried USP XII fib dms. works. lb. .29½- —
contract works lb. .26½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrates).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms. frt alld lb. .39½ - —
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, dms., precip. lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, hour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs, ton frt alld lb. 12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs, frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt, alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs, frt alld lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb higher.

optical, floated, kgs, dlvd lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms, frt alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs, frt alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .. lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms .... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm, 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs, 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works.....ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, ogs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .27 — .28
powd., dms., works..... lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls..... lb. 1.03 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks works ..... lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms..lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots, dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer tanks, works..ton. 74.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1... lb. .17 - 17½
2 ..... lb .19 - 19½
3 ..... lb .21 - 21½
4 ..... lb .16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 76.50 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00

Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
Ammoniac, sal, white, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb. .81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works... ton. 309.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse..... ton. 372.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 377.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls .... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .20 - .21
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran, bbls, dms .... lb .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb .75 — dms. ..... lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb 40½- —
kgs., works ..... lb 42½- —
25%, dms, frt. alld..... lb 21½- —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb 37 - —
dms., works ..... lb .39 - —

Ammonium molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb 90 - —
tech grade, bbls, kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 71.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 46.00 —
Oleate, dms, precip ..... lb 23¼ —
Oxalate, fine gran, dms ..... lb 25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran, bbls, c.l. works, ton. 210.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 232.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 237.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs, works lb 50 - 75
Persulphate, kgs lb 24½ 28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls, dms.... lb 40 - —
tech, bgs, c.l., works .... lb 08 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb 09½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs .... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb 12 - 13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb 18 - 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 - 45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports..ton. 50.50 - —

Alcohol, Polyvinyl—Ammonium Sulphate

"Is it too late, Doctor?"

Sooner or later, one out of every five living Americans may ask his doctor this question about cancer.

THE answer may be: "Yes... I'm afraid so..."

But, today, the doctor can say to increasing numbers of cancer victims, "No, it is by no means too late... There is much that we can do... In fact, your chances for recovery are good."

This heartening reply reflects the great progress of medical science against cancer. And there is every reason to believe that, as the years go by, the ancient dream of conquering this disease in all its forms will be realized.

Cancer research supported by the American Cancer Society has already yielded new surgical techniques and improved methods of using x-ray and radium. More recently, research with radio-active isotopes has revealed facts about processes heretofore completely hidden in the body's cells. It has also given scientists new knowledge of hormones and certain anti-cancer drugs — thus making possible more effective control of some types of cancer.

Part of the money you donate will support research that may save millions of lives. Won't you give — and give generously — so that sometime in the future doctors may never have to face another patient and say: "I'm afraid it's too late?"

Remember: Cancer can strike anyone, but you can strike back. There's hope — if you give for research and the other vital activities of the American Cancer Society.

HELP SCIENCE HELP YOU

Join the 1950 Crusade of the

American Cancer Society

MAIL YOUR CHECK TODAY TO "CANCER" IN CARE OF YOUR LOCAL POST OFFICE

Ammonium Sulphide—Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic

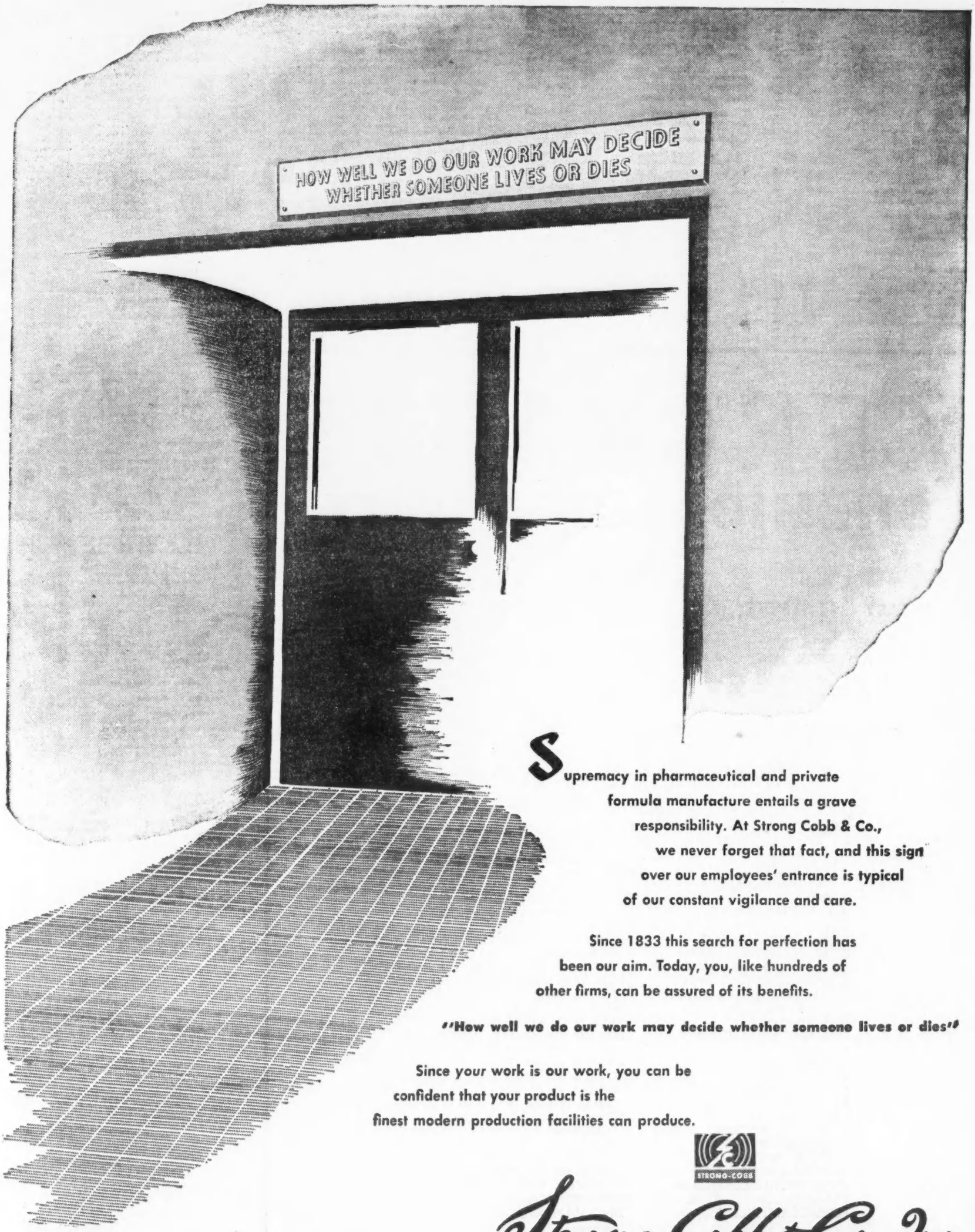
Ammonium sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
c.l., works lb. .13½ — —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld lb. .09 — —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., bgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - 1.60
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst. jars works lb .32 —
Amphetamine citrate dextro bots. lb 35.00 - —
dextro laevo dms lb 6 50 - —
Hydrochloride. dextro dibasic bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic bots lb 34.00 — —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate dextro dibasic bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb. 6.25 — —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.35.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —
ex pentane, ums., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb .90 1.00
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.60 2.05
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.18 - 1.50
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .65 .70
imported, bls lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .28 — —
Anise, Argentine ngs lb No stocks.
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Cyprus ngs lb .20 20½
Czech, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Spanish, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde bots., dms lb. 2.00 2.45
Annatto powder dms lb. .24 .25
Seed, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls. works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32 — —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .32½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld lb. .35 - —
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .34 .36
solution, cbys lb. .33¼ .34
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. f.t. alld., dlvd lb. .24 - .24½
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Apomorphine, USP, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract bbls lb No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo.70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 25.00 - —
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 .50
root, bls lb 1.45 — —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .14 - .16
Arsenic metal lump tons, prompt shipt lb .80 90
Sulphide yellow obls lb No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 — —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida cs lb .32 .35
powd. obls dms lb .50 53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y)
Asbestos, Canadian crude, No 1, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 940.00 960 00
No 2, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 485 00 492.00
Run-of-mine, c l (20 tons) mines ton 400 00 —
fiber, 3K c.l (20 tons) mines ton 313 00 — —
3R, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 267 00 — —
3T, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 249 50 — —
3Z, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 231 00 — —
4K, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 124 00 — —
4M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 124.00 — —
4T, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 111 50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.111.50 — —
5D, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 88 00 — —
5K, c.l (20 tons) mines ton.88 00 — —
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 84.00 — —
5R, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 78 50 -79 00
6D c.l (30 tons) mines ton 58 00 -59 00
7D, c.l 30 tons), mines ton 52 00 -52 50
7F, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 49 00 -49 50
7H, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 41 50 -42.00
7K, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 35 00 -35 50
7M, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 30 50 31 00
7R, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 29 50 30 00
7T, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 28 00 28 50
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 30 50 31 00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.30.50 -31.00
8S c.l (30 tons) mines ton 19 00 27 00
Prices quoted above are in U S funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l lots
Asphaltum cut-back tanks tank wagon refinery gal .09 —
Emulsion tanks tank wagon refinery gal 09½ .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black selects, 270°-295° F fusing point, c.l., bgs., f.o.b Colo mines. ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, c.l., bgs., Colo mines ton.34 00 - —
jet c.l., bgs. Colo mines ton.34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Steam rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration tanks tank wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP bots oz 9.75 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs lb .40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb 17 .18
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate (see Chromate equalo lb .12½ .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate crystals, bgs lb .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
c.l works lb 13 — —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
c.l works lb 11½ — —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, cns., c.l lb. .44 - .45
smaller lots lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. lb 13 - .13½
Sulphide dms., c.l. works ton 55 00 — —
l.c.l works ton 70 00 — —
Barium potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tech. bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton.90 00 — —
t.c.l. works ton 100 00 — —
Barvte ore approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12 50
Barytes water-grd. paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex whse. N Y ton.53.45 -61.75
Southern off-color bgs. mines ton 19.00 —
95 75% bgs. mines ton 20 00 —
Bauxite bulk mines tan 8.50 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs. works ton 12 00
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 .23½
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.62
Benzocaine, dms. lb 3.50 3.62
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - —
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.30 1.60
Benzotrichloride cbys. frt. equald. lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide pure fib ctns. works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate USP, f.f.c., cns. dms lb. .80 —
Chloride tech. chvs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb 8.90 9.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb 35 00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls lb .35 .40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb 90 —
Betanaphthol resublimed dms. works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate fib dms., works lb 1.70 —
Salicylate dms lb 5 00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech. bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms. works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 —
smaller lots lb 1.60 —
Betapicolin 98%, dms., works lb. .95 —
Beth root bls lb .45 .50
Biotin cryst gram 10 00 —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 — —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 — —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 — —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 — —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 — —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb. 3.20 — —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 — —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 — —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 — —
Subsalicylate, USP dms lb. 3.50 — —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., jars lb. 4.22 — —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone bgs bbls l.c.l dlvd lb 14½ 22½
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 — —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- — —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- — —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0950- — —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1550- — —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - — —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .10 - — —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- — —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- — —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 — —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 — —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 — —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .1250- — —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 — —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - — —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.69.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb. .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80% bbls same basis lb 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner bbls. same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Peacock tonitive 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner green shade, molybdic bbls. same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb 4.00 - —
Potash CP bbls same basis lb 53 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
soluble bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type dry or pulp, bbls same basis. lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type dry bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types dry or pulp bbls., same basis lb. .20 - .30½
Victoria toner, molybdic bbls lb 3.75 — —
Tungstic bbls lb 3.75 — —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic kgs. same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors divd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher Pac Coast Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk Chicago ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk same basis ton.50 00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos. bgs. E works ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton 62.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos. bgs. E. works ton 62.50 - —
Chicago works ton 62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb .40 .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, cns lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3075- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½ - .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼ - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .08½
raw, American bgs., same basis, lb. .04¼ - .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis, lb. .06½ - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .29¾ - .34¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - .33¼
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, ums. works lb 42 — —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate refd dms l.c.l. works lb .52 — —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49¾ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5.00 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .48 - .50
Calamine, USP dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported bleached, bls lb 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1 90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 unit standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾ - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾ - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton.121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 52 00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works, to 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.25.25 -29.85
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.21.00 -23.00
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted gram. .07½ — —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50



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2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

AMPIN® Originators and Developers of the Ampin for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

Calcium Phosphate, Feed Grade—Chlordane

Calcium phosphate, feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works..ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125 00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs. works lb. .28 —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .25¼- —
Silicate hydrated, bgs. c.l. works lo. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip. ctns., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works..lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 2.47 - —
Camphene, dms. incl., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.60 -15.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.14.90 -17.25
tanks, same basis .....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 .55
tablets, 1-oz ½-oz cs lb .85 .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)..lb. .50½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .51 - .61
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .55 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .57 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .88 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .89 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .90 - —

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 3.85 - 3.90
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper..lb. 4.65 - 6.50
from African pepper..... lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF bbls..... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch..... lb. .19 - .19½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.s., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. ..... lb. .03 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works, lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs..lb. 3.75 - 3.80
medium, cs..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, cs..... lb. 3.40 Nom.
Guatemala, cs..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Indian, cs..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore, cs..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, ouik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls.. 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities ... gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram..gm. .67½- —
tins, works..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram.. lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units..lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram...lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .24 - —

Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .43 - .44
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .40 - .40¼
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock..lb. .37 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J..lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls...lb. .14 - .14½
longstick, cracked..... lb. .19 - .20
shipment, bls..... lb. .18 - .19
shortstick, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
afloat, bls..... lb. .15 - .15½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls..... lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .25 - —
broken, bls..... lb. .24 - —
unscraped, bls..... lb. .24 - —
broken, bls..... lb. .23 - —
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. .35 - —
afloat ..... lb. .34 - —
medium, bls..... lb. .45 - —
thin, bls., afloat..... lb. .50 - .51
Cassia fistula, bskts..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton..lb. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works..... lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls..... lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs., afloat..lb. .33 - .35
Indian, bgs..... lb. .23 - .24
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - .38
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .54 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .55 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .51 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works..lb. .52 - .55
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - .56
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works . lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works . lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip. cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Roman, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.49.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0450- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0485- —
tanks, works..... lb. .0375- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0972- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1042- .1142
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton. 9.50 -10.00
99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works .. ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works.. ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars ..... lb. 1.05 1.10
Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 .75
refined, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .80 - .85

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Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
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CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
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POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
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SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
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TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Chlorinated paraffin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- .13¼
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 - —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins	lb.	3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95 - —
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97 - —
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50 - —
5-lb pkg.	lb	9.00 - —
1-lb pkg.	lb	9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis	lb.	2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis	lb	2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works	lb	No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½- —
cbys	lb.	.10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09 - —
cbys	lb.	.10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).		
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)		
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	.82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65 - 9.29
Cinchona bark NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb	1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)		
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	6.70 - 6.95
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.45 - 3.70
Civet, bots	oz.	4.00 -13.00
artificial, bots	lb.	13.75 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.33 - .36
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
imported, bgs	lb.	No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62 - —
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59 - —
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.46 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	.48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse.	gal.	.24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.14½- —
refd. resale, bbls. c.l. ex-whse.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.93½- —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65 - —
Chloride, 24.5% Co, kgs., works.	lb.	.91¼- —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co, bbls.	lb.	2.13 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.51¾- —
fused, 8½% Co, dms.	lb.	.62½- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse.	lb.	1.80 - —
under 100 lbs. ex whse	lb.	1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.42½- —
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.26½- —
Sulphate, bgs. 21% Co, kgs.	lb	1.05 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz	oz.	15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb	.69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.17 - .18
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.68 - .73
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh, black root, bls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz	79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb	.60 - .70
Seed, bgs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.35½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb	.30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.37 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.523 - .543
Gluconate, cns., dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd.	lb.	.24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25¾- —
Nitrate, tech, cryst. bbls. works.	lb.	.25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .38
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.37 - .39
l.c.l.	lb.	.43 - .45
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.	lb.	.49½- —
Copper sulphate, cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.	lb.	.1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.93 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.2435- —
l.c.l., works		.2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	235.00 - —
Pacific ports	ton.	230.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
Italian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.54 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.60 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.82 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.97 - —
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.18 - —
gran., powd. dms. 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.13 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis	ton.	80.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cns.	lb.	3.00 3.25
powd., cans	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31 .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.158 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.155 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.168 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.161½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
Cryolite, nat., delivered, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works.	lb.	.27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
powd., cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.	lb.	.50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
tanks	gal.	.53 - .56

Chlorinated Paraffin—2, 4-D Isopropyl Ester

Cumin, seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .28¼
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	ton.	54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs. same basis	unit-ton.	2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - .31
tanks, works	lb.	.25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works.	cyl.	40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32 - —
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31 - —
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 - —

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Damiana Leaves—Ethylene Trichloride

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.35	-	.37
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.55	-	.60
DDD tech. fine grd. fib. dms. c.l., works	lb	.51	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.51½	-	—
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.49	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	49½	-	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42	-	.50
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44	-	.51
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 15% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	49.25	-	—
18½% P, works	ton.	62.75	-	63.75
flock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	50.00	-	—
Degras, common bbls	lb	11	-	12
Neutral less 2% fta. bbls	lb	21	-	22
over 2% fta. bbls	lb	20	-	21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd.	lb.	.35	-	.38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, dms	lb.	30.00	-	34.00
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	7.50	-	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs	8.15	-	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.30	-	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	-	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.89	-	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.04	-	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.24	-	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.99	-	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.14	-	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.24	-	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.74	-	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.89	-	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.09	-	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.				
Potato, bgs	lb.	.0860	-	.0910
Dextrose USP dms	lb	17¾	-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).				
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb	5.00	-	5.55
laboratory grade bots 100 grams		4.50	-	—
tech. bots, works	lb	3.00	-	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).				
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.		
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb	No prices.		
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	No prices.		
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.90	-	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast	ton	50.00	-	52.00
California	ton	38.00	-	40.00
t.c.l., ex whse	ton	80.00	-	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	-	—
California	ton	50.00	-	—
t.c.l., ex whse	ton	90.00	-	—
imported, Algerian, bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.		
Mexican, white, bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	03	-	—
t.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	06	-	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l. works.	lb.	75¾	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	76¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	74	-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36¾	-	.40¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37¾	-	.41¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.35	-	.39
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.70¼	-	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.68¼	-	—
Tartrate, dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.62	-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.54¾	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.53	-	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40	-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.64¼	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61½	-	—
Dichloroaniline, dms, works	lb	75		80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).				
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).				
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).				
Dichloropentanes, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.06	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	-	—
Dichlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb	27	-	—
t.c.l., frt. equald	lb	28	-	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works	lb.	41¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb	42	-	—
tanks, works	lb	40	-	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	-	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.29¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½	-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	-	—
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48½	-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	-	.31¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾	-	.32¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	-	.30
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	-	—
Diethylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.62¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.63¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60½	-	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb	48	-	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
Borinorate, dms. t.c.l	lb	28	-	—
Diethylether, dms. c.l., works	lb	46½	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb	47	-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25¾	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	-	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.27¾	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.19¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	-	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.25¾	-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21½	-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms. c.l. works	lb	42	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb	42½	-	—
tanks, works	lb	40	-	—
Diethylethanolamine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.67½	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65¾	-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots	kilo.	180.00	-	240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	12.50	-	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	-	30.00
Digitalis, leaves, dms	lb.	.95	-	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	8.00	-	—
Diglycol, laurate, dms	lb.	No prices.		
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.38	-	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	No prices.		
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	-	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate hospitals vials	gram.	.60	-	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	.43	-	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb	.95		1.00
smaller containers	lb	1.05		1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15¼	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	-	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	-	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.41¾	-	.42
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	-	.43
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49¾	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	48	-	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12½	-	.14
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms. c.l. works	lb	53		—
t.c.l., works	lb	55		—
tanks, works	lb	51		—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	-	.27¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾	-	.28¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	-	.26
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	-	—
Sulphate 55-gal ret. dms. c.l. works	lb	15		—
t.c.l. works	lb	16		—
10-gal ret. tins, works	lb	16½		—
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms. c.l. works, basis 100%	lb	37		.38
t.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb	.37½	-	.38½
tanks, works basis 100%	lb	.32		—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	-	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	1.43	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.45	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	-	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	-	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	-	—
purified, dms	lb.	.22	-	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19	-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	-	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	-	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.10	-	—
refd., dms	lb.	.21	-	—
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms. work	lb	13		—
t.c.l. dms. works	lb	14		—
tanks works	lb	12		—
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43	-	.44¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	-	.41½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41½	-	.42
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42½	-	.43
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	-	—
tanks, frt. alld				
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb	.52		—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	.53		—
Dioxan, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb	25		—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	25½		—
tanks, same basis	lb	23½		—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).				
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. t.c.l. works	lb.	.37	-	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.38	-	—
t.c.l.	gal.	.39	-	—
t.c.l., whse., N. Y.	gal.	.58	-	—
steam-dist., dms. c.l., works, south	gal.	.35	-	—
t.c.l., works, South	gal	46		—
dlvd N. Y.	gal	52		—
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l. works	lb	15		—
t.c.l., works	lb	16		20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb	53		.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb	45		—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	47		—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.30	-	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	-	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	-	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	43	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	44	-	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms	lb.	4.00	-	4.25
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	-	.17
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	-	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb	19¾		—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	20¾		—
tanks, same basis	lb	.18¼		—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l. works	lb	.32		—
t.c.l. works	lb	33		—
tanks works	lb	31		—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol dms., c.l. works	lb	91		—
t.c.l. works	lb	95		—
Divi-divi 43% tannin bgs., bls. c.i. U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	No stocks.		
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb	.20	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	-	—
40-50% on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.25	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb	1.35	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	-	—
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb	14		—
t.c.l., works	lb	15		—
tanks works	lb	13		—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb	20		24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.30	-	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.11	-	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb	45		47
mass, cs	lb	90		1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60	-	1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics 5 lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	17.00		17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb	17.00		17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	17.00		17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb	22.20		22.85
No. 3, cns	lb	35.25		35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65		3.75
No. 2, cns	lb	4.55		4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	4.55		4.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00		4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb	22.20		22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20		7.50
No. 32, cns	lb	5.30		5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00		17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	10.50		11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30		3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30		3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00		4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb	4.00		4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb	13.55	-	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	-	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb	16.10	-	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 7, cns.	lb	14.80	-	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	-	—
No. 5, cns.	lb	5.70	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	-	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb	3.75	-	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	3.75	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	3.00	-	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	2.25	-	—
No. 12, cns.	lb	3.00	-	—
No. 17, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	-	—
No. 19, cns.	lb	20.05	-	—
No. 21, cns.	lb	4.70	-	—
No. 22, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No. 28, cns.	lb	24.65	-	—
No. 33, cns.	lb	17.45	-	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb	16.10	-	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No. 8, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	13.50	-	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	13.50	-	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	-	—
No. 33, cns.	lb	14.65	-	—
No. 37, cns.	lb	13.25	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	-	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	16.10	-	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	13.50	-	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	10.95	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	-	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb	1.05	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	-	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	-	—
176 Fast red A conc	lb.	.90	-	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	-	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	-	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb	1.09	-	—
299 Black F conc	lb	1.40	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. 200%	lb	2.01	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb	.86	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	2.34	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	-	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	-	—
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	-	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb	1.12	-	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	-	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	-	—
561 Frisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb	2.03	-	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	-	—
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	-	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb	1.46	-	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb	.92	-	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb	1.79	-	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb	1.46	-	—
655 Auramine conc	lb	1.85	-	—
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb	2.10	-	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	-	—
667 Brilliant milling green B conc	lb	3.68	-	—
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	-	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb	1.10	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	-	—
696 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	-	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb	3.75	-	—
729 Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	-	—
739 Green SN extra	lb	2.41	-	—
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb	4.33	-	—
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	-	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	-	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	-	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste.	lb.	.76	-	—
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb	2.59	-	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb	2.91	-	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb	2.72	-	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.33	-	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	-	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	-	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	-	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	-	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	-	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	-	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	-	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb	1.68	-	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	-	—
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	-	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb	1.65	-	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN.	lb.	2.31	-	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	-	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150%	lb	2.18	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb	2.79	-	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb	1.06	-	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb	1.31	-	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb	81		—
Jet, No. 551	lb	89		—
Brown, R, conc	lb	1.72		—
Orange R, brilliant	lb	90		—
Red 4 B, conc	lb	1.37		—
Yellow, C	lb	1.18		—
FN, conc	lb	1.22		—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb	1.85		—
Black, basic, blue	lb	1.21		—
Jet	lb	1.21		—
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc	lb	1.55		—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86		—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60		—
Y, extra	lb.	.64		—
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.06		—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10		—
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33		—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	2.90		—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	-	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	-	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	-	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	-	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	-	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	-	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65	-	.70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.16	-	1.20
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	.90	-	.95
tanners, bbls	lb.	.07½	-	.08
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	-	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22		.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	-	.35
powd., bbls, bxs	lb.	.40		.45
select, bndls	lb.	.50	-	.55
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	37.50		40.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.93	-	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36¾	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.37½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	-	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.50	-	.60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs		2.15		—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	-	3.15
USP cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	-	—
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	-	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	140.00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	No prices.		
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.00		50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	33.00		34.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	32.00		36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).				
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	-	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).				
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald	lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	-	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00	-	—
50 cc. hospitals	not	1.56		
NF, dms., dlvd	lb.	.25	-	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	-	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital cns.	lb	75		.90
industrial, USP, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.21	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	-	—
Nitrous, conc, bots. 100 lbs	lb	1.03		1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	-	.21¾
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	-	.22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	-	.20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	-	.22
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	-	.23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	-	.20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	-	.22¼
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	-	.22¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	-	.20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	-	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	-	.59½
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	-	.60¼
Acrylate, dms. c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49	-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.49½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	-	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.70	-	.75
Betaethoxypropionate, dms, works	lb	70		—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.41	-	.43
Butyrate, bots	gal.	5.10		6.00
cns, works	lb.	.68	-	.87
dms, works	lb	60		—
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16		.18
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18		.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
USP, bbls, cyl	lb	20		.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	-	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.55		.65
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	3.90	-	4.40
Iodide, bots, works	lb	4.38		4.27
cbys., works	lb.	2.80	-	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.42½	-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb.	.50	-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½		.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)				
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.95		1.50
Oleate, dms, t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate, tist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)				
40% available SiO_2, dms, works	lb	.55	-	—
Ethylairbanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).				
Ethylanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.31½	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	-	—
tanks	lb.	.30	-	—
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, works	lb.	.54		—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.56		.64
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.10¾	-	.11¾
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	-	.12¾
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.09	-	.10
Prices West of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.				
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26¾	-	—
t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	-	—
tanks, frt. dlvd	lb.	.19¼	-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)				

Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.40	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.24	- —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.33	- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss.	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP	bots oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs or more	lb	6.75	- —
smaller lots	lb	6.80	- 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.18	- .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs.	lb.	.11½	- .12
French, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	- .14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06½	- .07
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.06¾	- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½	- —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	31.50	-32.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.55	- 2.60
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	130.00	-135.00
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	127.50	-132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l. mines	ton.	47.50	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	- —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	- —
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton	47.00	- —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l. mines net	ton.	37.00	- —
powd. 90-92%	ton.	41.00	- —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%	ton.	34.00	- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	37.00	- —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	- —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	- —
less than 60% bulk c.l. mines	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP, (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works	lb.	.0625	- .0675
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0675	- .0725
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0420	- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395	- .0425

* Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware; in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.53	- .62
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs., c.l. Fla. Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	- —
Tex. mines	ton.	27.00	- —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs. c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb	.09½	- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28¾	- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.42½	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .40

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.73	- —
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.18	- .25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.1075	- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.1285	- .136
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.105	- .11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.10375	- .1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.1275	- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.06375	- —

Gelatin, silver iodi, imported, cs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	- .22
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.21	- .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.60	- 3.20
prime, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	7.75	- 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Root, African, bls	lb.	.44	- .45
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures,	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .51
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.64	- .65
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.63	- .64
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60	Nom.
January-March shipment.	lb.	.48	- .49
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.50	Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.36	Nom.
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	13.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate). cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	- —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.21	- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
Glue, bone, over 150 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs), dlvd.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	- .30
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- .31
178-206, bgs, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	- .33
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- .34
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- .35
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- .36
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	- .37
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	- .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- .40½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	- .42
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	- .43
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.50	- .58
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.45	- .53
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54	- .58
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54½	- .58½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53½	- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¼	- .58
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¾	- .58½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53¾	- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55½	- .60
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.56	- .60½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53	- .59½

Ethylenediamme—Green, Brilliant

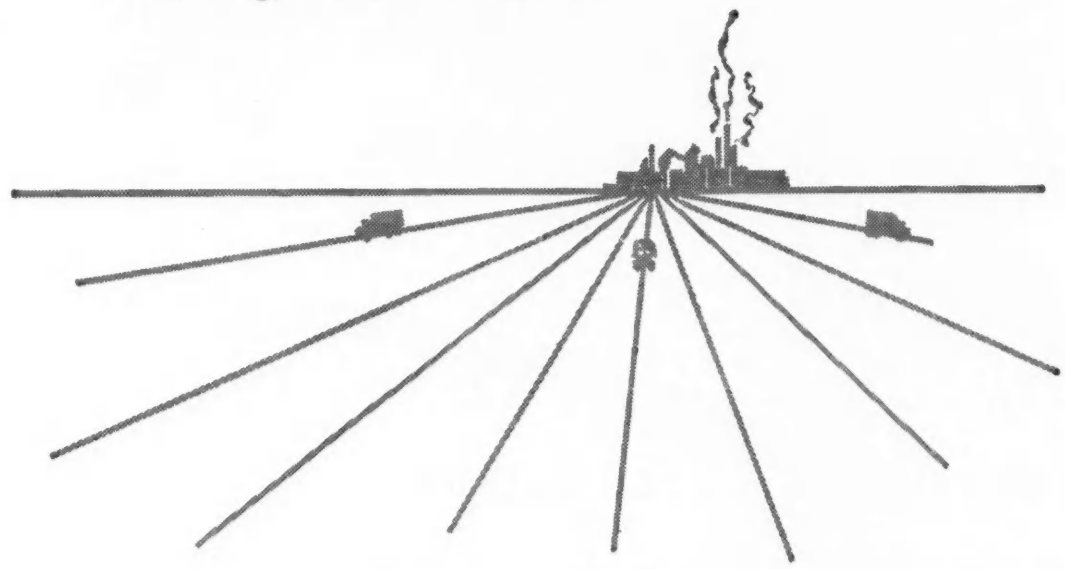
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¾	- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55¼	- .59
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.54¼	- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54½	- .57½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54⅝	- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53⅜	- .57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	-23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.50	- —
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures	lb.	.13	- .13½
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.00	-14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.42	- .45
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
90-92% powd., bgs. ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, ngs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, bgs, whse	lb.	No prices.	
Grease, house, loose, dlvd	lb.	.14½	Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.15	Nom.
Green, brilliant thiofavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb	4.25	4.50
16-20% bbls. same basis	lb.	.38½	- —

FORMALDEHYDE

u.s.p. 40%

New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Deliveries in our own Tank Wagons
in New England and New York Areas



NEW YORK SELLING AGENT:
RICHES-NELSON INC.
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

WATSON-PARK COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1925
BALLARDVALE, MASSACHUSETTS

Green, Chrome—Hexane

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. .34 - .35
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - .36
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - .37
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- .37½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .37½- .38½
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- .38¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¾- .39¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- .41½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - .43
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¼- .25¼
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, motyb-dic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls, works lb 3.40 - —
Green, paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .75 - .80
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .28 - .30
CBB, bgs lb. .26 - .27
CNE, bgs lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .18 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs lb. .19 - .21
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds bgs lb. .19 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .19 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .12½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07½- .10
bald, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns lb. .23 - .24
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs lb 2.25 2.50
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .16 .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex., frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .40 .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb 3.10 3.20
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls. l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l lb .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red) bbls., l.c.l lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .38
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal 12½- .13½
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .148 - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate USP bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 6lb dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF bls lb 40 45
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. 6lb. cans., works lb. .30 40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .24½ - .25½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾ —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms lb .90 —
tech. dms. frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.60
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1. bbls., l.c.l lb 56 —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb 48 —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .30 —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb 25 —
solid, No 1 bxs., l.c.l. lb 44 —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. 40 45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb 35 40
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb 23 - —
powd., bbls lb 1.63 —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 - —
Idoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.70 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.55 -14.90
Beta, cns lb. 7.00 - 9.35
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.25 - 6.00
powd., bgs. lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb 09 —
l.c.l., works lb 09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb .16 —
djns. lb .17 —
Cacodylate NF bots lb 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech. c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 —
Citrate, gran. dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF dms lb. .83 .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe. dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7 4% Fe. dms. frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
ton lots lb. .45 - —
less ton lots lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst. bbls. dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen kgs lb. .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .26½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 25½ 28½
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.35
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .77 - .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .72 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb 20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .85

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 - .102
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .08875- .0925
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .105 - .11
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content, 10 mesh whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd. cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 .31
hydrous lb .27 .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1700Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bls lb .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb .06 .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11½ - .12
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08½ .09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb .53 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .20 - .25
select, bls lb .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V tars lb 5.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms., lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 —
Lead, orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic dms. works, lb. .40½ - —
Red, 95% Pb3O4 or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
97% Pb3O4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
98% Pb3O4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .43½ - —
Silicate, bgs. l.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .53 - .56
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —

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Benzaldehyde
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Para-Chlorobenzaldehyde
2,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde
3,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde

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Calcium Benzoate
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Sodium Benzoate

BENZOIC ACIDS
Benzoic Acid
Ortho-Chlorobenzoic Acid
Para-Chlorobenzoic Acid
2,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
3,4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid

BENZOTRICHLORIDES
Benzotrichloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzotrichloride
Para-Chlorobenzotrichloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzotrichloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzotrichloride

BENZOYL CHLORIDES
Benzoyl Chloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzoyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzoyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzoyl Chloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzoyl Chloride
Anisoyl Chloride

BENZYL CHLORIDES
Benzyl Chloride
Ortho-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride
3,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride

BROMIDES
Ammonium Bromide
Calcium Bromide
Lithium Bromide
Potassium Bromide
Sodium Bromide
Strontium Bromide

CHLOROTOLUENES
2,4-Dichlorotoluene
3,4-Dichlorotoluene
Ortho-Chlorotoluene
Para-Chlorotoluene

CREOSOTES
Creosote
Creosote Carbonate
Calcium Creosotate
Potassium Creosote Sulfonate

FORMALDEHYDES
Formaldehyde
Paraformaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine

FORMATES
Formic Acid
Sodium Formate

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
Calcium Glycerophosphate
Ferric Glycerophosphate
Glycerophosphoric Acid
Magnesium Glycerophosphate
Manganese Glycerophosphate
Potassium Glycerophosphate
Sodium b-Glycerophosphate
Sodium Glycerophosphate

GUAIACOLS
Guaiacol
Guaiacol Carbonate
Calcium Guaiacolsulfonate
Magnesium Guaiacolsulfonate
Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate

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Pentamull 126

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Pentawax 177
Pentawax 217
Pentawax 218
Pentawax 227
Pentawax 242

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Silver Protein Mild
Silver Protein Strong
Tin Protein

SALICYLATES
Ammonium Salicylate
Calcium Salicylate
Lithium Salicylate
Magnesium Salicylate
Manganese Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate
Phenyl Salicylate
Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate
Strontium Salicylate

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Acetanilid
Aktivin®
Anisic Acid
Benzal Chloride
Benzilic Acid
Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid
Corpolin®
Dibenzyl Ether
Flexin P®
Hydrochloric Acid
Hypol
Ichthynat® (Ichthammol)
Lignocol®
Methylal
M.D.A.®
(Methylene Disalicylic Acid)
Para-Hydroxybenzoic Acid
Paratoluidine
Phenol
Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol
Saccharin
Saccharin Sodium
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Thorotrast®
(Colloidal Thorium Dioxide)
Tolyl Aldehyde
Umbrathor®
(Colloidal Thorium Dioxide)

SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR RESEARCH
Benzil
Benzoin
Benzyl Sulfonamide
Benzyl Sulfonyl Chloride
4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone
Ortho-Chlorocinnamic Acid
Ortho-Cresotinic Acid
Para-Benzyl Phenol
Pentaerythritol Diacetal
Pentaerythritol Dibutyral (N)
Pentaerythritol Diformal
Pentaerythritol Dipropional
Trioxane

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Lecithin—Nitroethane

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Carey Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonia-nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone grd ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 5.80 - 6.15
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
96-98%, dms lb. 6.95 - 7.25
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
without leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Linseed meal, expeller, 44% bulk Midwest mills ton 61.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 60.00 - —
Litharge com'l, powd. mbls. c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works frt equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb 1.05 1.15
Chloride, crvst., dms lb .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls, dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb 90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10⅜- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate bots, works oz .14 00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals No 1 bbls. l.c.l lb .38½ —
No 2 bbls. l.c.l lb 36½ —
liquid, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb .18½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb 17½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l lb 17 —
No 4, bbls l.c.l lb 16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., c.l. lb .33 - —
No 2 bxs. l.c.l lb 31 - —
No 3 bxs. l.c.l lb 28½- —
No 4 bxs. l.c.l lb 28 - —
No 5 bxs. l.c.l lb 26½- —
No 6 bxs l.c.l lb 44½ 49¼
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .75 .80
Lupulin tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.35 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride dextro-laevo bots kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls., afloat lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
afloat lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Dec.-Jan. shipment lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs., December delivery. lb. .92 - —
Madder Dutch bgs lb 29 .32
Magnesia, calcined tech ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth. rubber grade ctns. works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 .30
Bromide, jars lb .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb 43
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 1.25
Blue, bls. lb .95 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .38 .40
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb .32 —
Arsenate, bgs lb .12 .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb .23 —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb .20 .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb .34 —
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .45 - .46
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E ton. 66.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 73.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 76.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 83.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, S. Africa 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton No stocks
So. American, 30-32% tannin c.l., ex dock ton. 52.00 -53.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 1.35
small, cs lb 85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks
Bohemian, bls. lb. .38 - .38½
Chilean, bls lb. .37 - .38
French, bls. lb. .46 - .48
Peruvian, bls. lb. .34 - .38
Matico leaves, bls lb .25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb .33 —
500 lbs. or more, works lb .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb .33½- —
Menadione, USP bots gram .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 13.50 -14.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 8.00 - 8.50
Menthyl salicylate, cns lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.67 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate)
yellow tech (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 3.09 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural (denaturing grade), dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c higher
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld, E gal. .50 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns. lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½- .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .68
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.75
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refg., dms lb. .35 .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb 3.65 4.78
cbys., works lb. 3.80 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., works lb .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bot. lb 5.17 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm 3.50 —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 11½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylionone, A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝- —
wet-grd., bintite ngs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb 05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l. works, frt. allds., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allds., E lb 06½ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allds., E lb 08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allds., E lb. .07¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allds., E lb 08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allds., E lb 08 —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c higher, W. of Rockies 1c higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .12½- .13¾
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .13 .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .33½- .36½
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .34½- .40¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits, see Petroleum spirits
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .26½ .27½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .26½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.25 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.40 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.60 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09¾- .10
Danish yellow, bgs., futures lb. .16 - .16½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .16¼ Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .08 - .08½
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .15½- —
Washington, yellow source, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 44.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 70.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 35.00 -36.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .05 - .05½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms frt adjusted, kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm 49 40 - —
tins 10 lbs dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin 10 85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allds. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. allds. lb. .12 - .12¼
tanks, frt. allds. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
5-6, 40-50 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .40
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

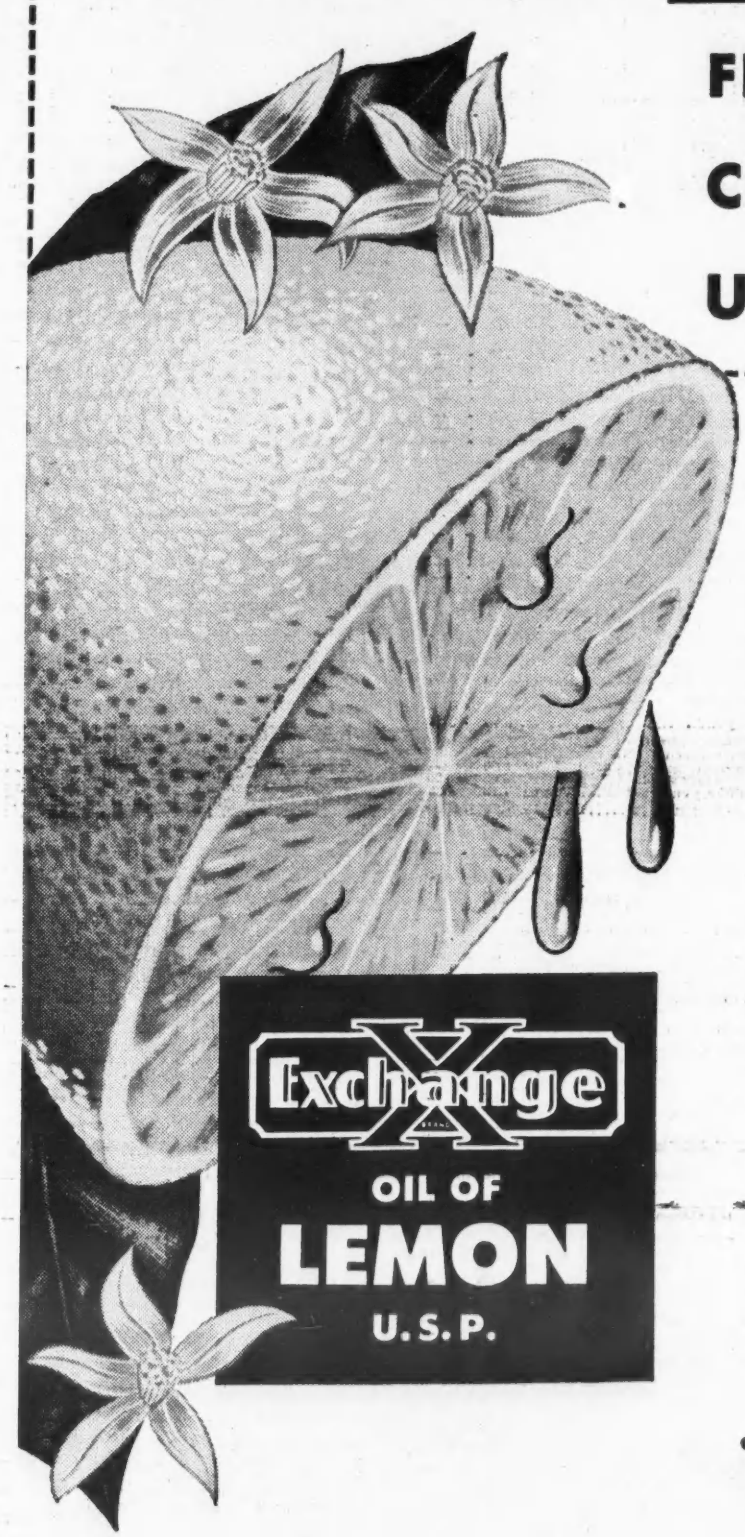
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton 115.00 -120.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, 110's, cs. lb. .64 - .65
afloat, cs. lb. .62 - .63
West Indian, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 —
l.c.l gal. .21 .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.35
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Bahassu, crude, tankcars lb. .21¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.80
55-60%, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 6.80 - 7.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.05
Mexican (see Oil ltignaloe wood)
Bone, dms. works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.83
tech., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Calamus, cns lb 20 00 -28 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .60
white, dms lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
rectified, cns lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.05 - 5.10
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.95 - 5.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3225- .3325
dms., l.c.l lb. .3270- .3370
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3450- .3550
l.c.l. lb. .3525- .3625
tanks lb. .3325- .3425
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3350- .3450
l.c.l. lb. .3400- .3500
tanks lb. .3225- .3325
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .3725- .3825
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3000- .3100
l.c.l. lb. .3050- .3150
tanks lb. .2875- .2975
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .30 Nom.
No. 1, standard dms., c.l lb. .3025- .3125
l.c.l. lb. .3075- .3175
tanks lb. .29 - .30
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .3150- —
l.c.l. lb. .3125- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .16 Nom.
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .23 Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.05 - 3.25
Cedarwood, cns lb. .60 - .75
dms. lb. .55 - .70
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 250 00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Java, true, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Java type, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .18½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .17½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .25¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.80 - 1.90
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 22.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York. lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½ Nom.
Costus, bots oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .21¾- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½- —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .29 - —
tankcars lb. .26½- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.75 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.30
70-75%, dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.55
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .11 - .11½
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
Oil, fishliver prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E. x 1894.
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
prices immediately above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 22.50 -26.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 24.50 -27.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -25.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Oil, grease, No. 1, dms lb. .20 - .20½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .22¾- .23¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.98 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.95
38-42%, ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.00
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Messina, cns lb. 3.50 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless bot lb. 45 00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. lb. .2070- .2100
tankcars lb. .1870- —
tankwagon lb. .1900- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.90
Mandarin, Floridian dms lb. 1.90 1.95
Italian, cns. lb. 5.25 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .16 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2130- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2230- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2030- —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .24 - .24½
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .38 - .38½
20°, dms lb. .36 - .36½
30°, dms lb. .34 - .34½
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.05 - 5.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.05
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .32 - .33
tankcars lb. .30 - —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .21 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb 5.25 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.25
foots, dms. lb. .17½- .17¾
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .75 - .90
expressed USP Brazilian cns. dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Messina, cns lb. 3.25 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb 2.50 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 150.00 -155.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .20¼ Nom.
tankcars lb No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Palmkernel crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y. lb No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, Patchouli—Phenol

Oil, patchouli, dms. lb. 24.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .22¼- —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks, New York lb. .26 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom. cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 6.90 - 7.80
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.35 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .90 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .22 - —
Red, saponified, dms. lb. .23¾- .25
tanks lb. .22¼- —
double dist., dms. lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks lb. .25½- —
single dist., dms. lb. .24½- .25¾
tanks lb. .23 - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. .21 Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 33.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 16.50 -22.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 13.00 -15.25
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 12.00 -13.50
Sardine crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .16 - —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2130- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2230- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2030- —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .95
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31½- —
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 31.00 -35.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .19¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2430- —
l.c.l. lb. .2490- —
tanks lb. .2290- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2330- —
l.c.l. lb. .2390- .2430
tanks lb. .2190- —
edible, dms. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2340 Nom.
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1720- .1800
tankcars lb. .1670- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1650- .1700
tankcars lb. .1550- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Tansy, dms. lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb 1.60 2.85
white, cns. lb 1.80 3.10
technical, white cns lb. .40 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .36 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .37½ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .38 Nom.
tanks lb. .36 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb .28 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 25.00 -30.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 21.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb 22.00 -26.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms gal 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .50½- .53¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .67½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .51½- .54¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .63½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55¼
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .61¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67¼- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76½- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .71¾
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .81
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71½- .73¾
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .78¾
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 6.85 - 7.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 16.00 -18.00
extra, bots. lb. 18.50 -25.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms. lb. .27 - .28¼
tankcars lb. .25½- —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .19½ Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. ib 19 20 19 45
gran., USP, cns. lb 21 65 21 90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 21.90

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and W. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .30 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- —
Molybdate, bbls. lb. .42 - .43
Persian, bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, nls lb. .40 .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .196 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb 50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. 15½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, nots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.00 - —

P

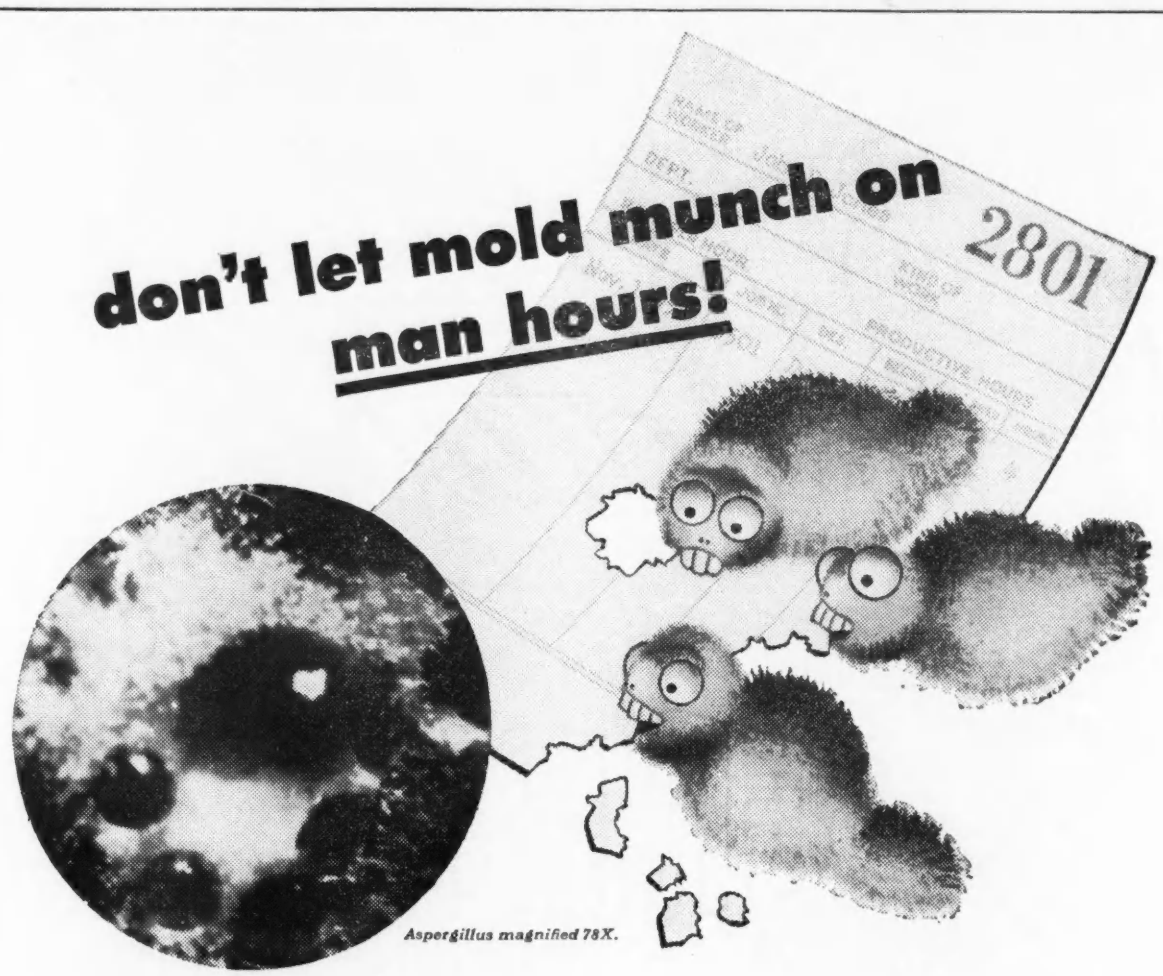
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots. works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powd., NF, cs. lb. 3.75 - 5.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .29½- Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 .40
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l. refinery lb No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½- —
Paraformaldehyde, USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 88% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton 67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs lb. 1.56 - 1.57
December shipment, bgs lb. 1.54 - —
January-March shipment, bgs lb. 1.40 - —
Red, Carolina, long bgs lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs lb. .37 - .37½
Hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .22 - .27
White, bgs lb. 2.70 - —
December shipment, bgs lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb 80 .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06⅞- .07⅝
cream, dms., c.l. lb. .07⅜- .07½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08⅜- .08⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l. lb. .06⅛- .06¼
l.c.l lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .09¼
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08⅞- .09¾
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .08⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06⅛- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —

Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
ems., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.20 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 - 2.25
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.18 - 2.33
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California. gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0975- .10
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .0825- —
No. 3 gal. .07875- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2. gal. .091 - .092
Group 3, No. 1. gal. .0875- .0925
No. 1, straw gal. .0875- .0925
No. 2 straw gal. .08125- .08625
range gal. .0875- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .10 - .105
No. 3 gal. .10 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30¼
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .30¼
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .165
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital USP dms. 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.46	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.48	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.45	- 2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. tots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.68½	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.75	4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
CP, bots, works	lb.	5.12	- —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol CP, fib. dms, works	lb.	15.00	-15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	- —
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.35	- 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.00	- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.00	- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.00	- —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	4.92	- —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28	- —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton.		5.83	- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines	long ton.	6.45	- —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton.	7.21	- —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42	- —
dms., works	lb.	.39	- .40
Yellow cns.	lb.	.30	37
dms. c.l	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14	- .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works,	lb.	.23	- .29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.38
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	- —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	- —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.24½	.25
Pinetar retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.051	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0534	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0678	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.041	- —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Piperidine 95% cns. frt. equald,	lb.	1.65	- 1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	- 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	kilo	12.50	-13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms	lb.	.06	- —
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.0775	- —
10 or more dms	lb.	.0755	- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms	lb.	.0892	- —
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.0867	- —
20 or more dms	lb.	.0847	- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-37.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	-41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	- .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican Texas).			
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.06	- .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	-93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.38	- .40
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	14.70	-15.45
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.42	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	- .49
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.42	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	- .49
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt alld.	lb.	.30	- .31
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	- .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31½	- .32
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.32	- .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
Polystyrene crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	- .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	- .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- .30½
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c per lb higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	- .65
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.90	- .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	- .17
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.17½	- .18
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.19	- .19½
afloat, bgs	lb.	.19	- .19½
Polish, bgs	lb.	.17½	- .18
Turkish, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	- .17
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.125	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	- —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
Potash, caustic, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works,	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium abietate, dms	lb.	.06	- —
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	- .22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	- .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	212.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	275.00	- —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	280.00	- —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	- .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.32	- .36
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11½

Phenlphothalein—Potassium Oxalate

Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex works	lb.	.13	- .13¾
NF, gran., dms	lb	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .22
powd., dms	lb.	.29	- .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	- .38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½	41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms.,	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33	- —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works, 100 lbs.		3.50	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls	lb.	.21	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.42	- —
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	.50½	- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.50	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
purified, dms.	lb	.42	44



Aspergillus magnified 78X.

Many lost man hours can be traced to mold and bacteria growth! You can guard against this attack which results in delayed orders, and wasted materials with *Dowicides.*

That's because effective control of mold and bacteria in industry is gained through the use of these industrial germicides and fungicides from Dow. Fourteen different kinds of Dowicides are available to fight spoilage caused by micro-organisms. Alone, or in combination, they are bringing economical microbial control to the paint industry. Here, they prolong the shelf life of water paints and, in oil paints, prevent unsightly mold growth on painted surfaces.

In the paper industry, they give effective slime control and make finished paper products mold-resistant. Dowicides are also widely acclaimed for their ability to prevent mold and bacteria attacks in the leather, textile and other industries. They are available in both oil and water-soluble types.

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CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Potassium Perchlorate—Red, Iron Oxide

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .11 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb. .07 - .09
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .854 - .910
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —

Potassium sulphate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .16 - .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .75 - .81
tech. works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone bots gm. 2.50 - —
Acetate, bots gm. 2.50 - —
Prickly ash bark bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade (also group 3) gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .19 - .23
blonde, bgs lb. .18 - .19
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).

Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%+ for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 11.00 - —
30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .47 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .67½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - 12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - 12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 - 10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs. works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, bbls., c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 144.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinaldine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .50¾- .51¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .51¾
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 - —
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 3.80 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.70 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls. works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley O.: Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs. lb. .60 - —

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ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

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FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

Red, lake C, toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 - 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb 04 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech. bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.69 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf pgs. works lb. 05¾ 07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .90
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake alizarin bbls., works lb 20 25
Purple lake kegs lb 1.35 —
Rose lake alizarin bbls. works lb 25 28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan bbls. trt equald lb 24½ 25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver tns lb 4.27 —
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 2.82 - —
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb 50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-in cns lb 42 00 -45 00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb .30 .35
powdered, bbls lb 35 .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 125 00 —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo 125 00 —
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedar town Ga lb 75 —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb 40 45
Rosemary flowers bls lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb 12 12½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .06¾ 07
Spanish bls lb .07¼ .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb 20 00 —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16 50 - —
Rottenstone ngs, c.l. mines ton 36 00 —
l.c.l. mines ton 43 00 —
Rue herb bls lb. 35 40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .02 - .02½
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .02½- .03½
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., works lb. 20 —

S

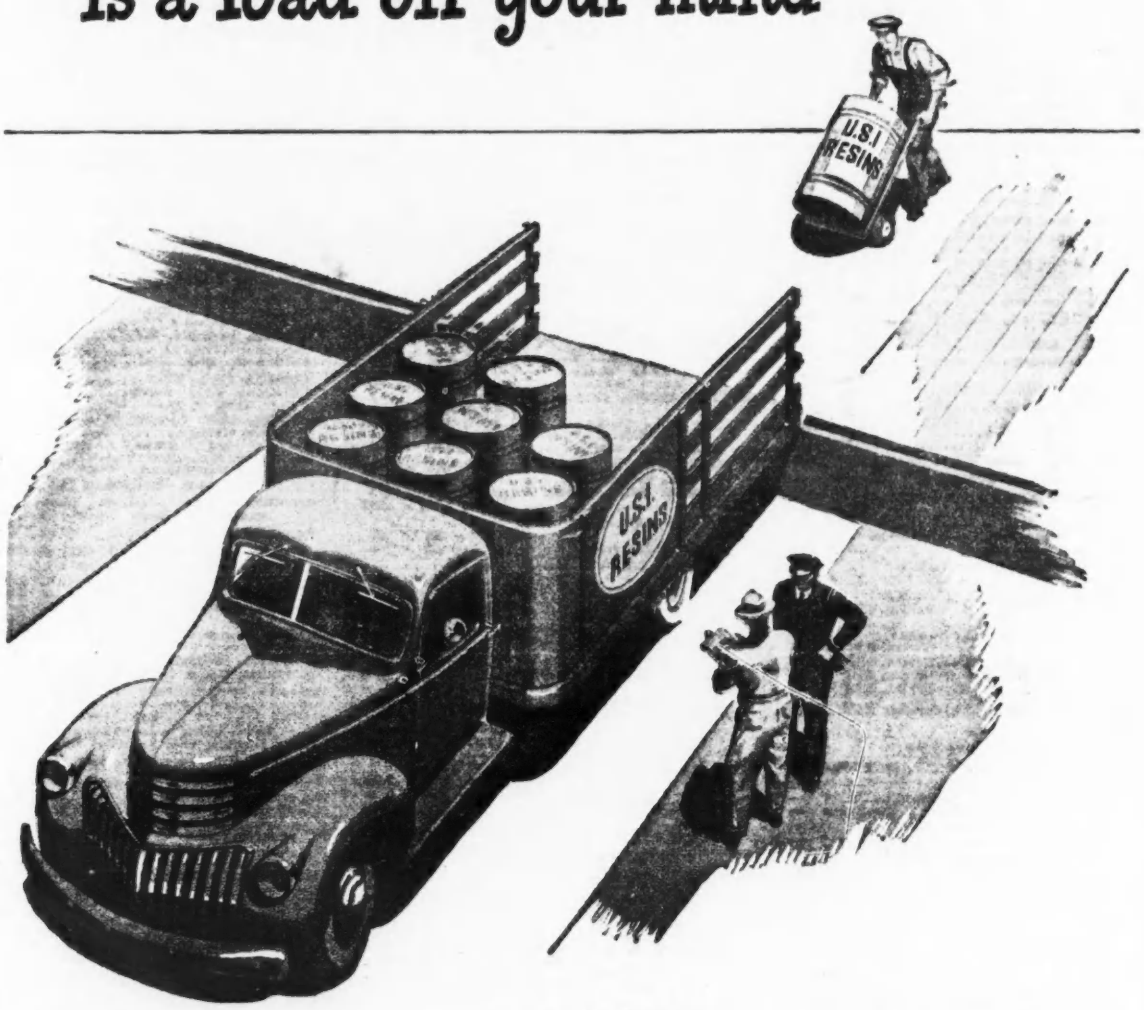
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .70 - —
activated ground with lime bbls lb. .45 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.60 1.70
powd. soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. 1.10 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms. lb. .95 1.10
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .16 - .17
Cyprus, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Dalmatian, bls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
afloat, bls. lb. 1.14 - —
English, bls lb. .85 - .86
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Syrian, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salgemin, cans lb 14 00 -25 00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol 10c higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms. lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .68
powd. dms lb. .73 .76
Sanguinaria nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1 bgs lb 4.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls lb .40 .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French bls lb. .11 .11½
Spanish, bls lb. .10 .10½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump cns lb 1.95 2.20
powd. cns lb 2.05 2.30
Root bgs lb 11 14
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride bots oz 84.00 —

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs. lb. .13 - .15½
hulled, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .22½- .27
natural, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Salvadorean, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. No Prices.
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2 bgs lb. No Prices.
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. No Prices.
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. No Prices.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Silica, tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, es oz. .80 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .71½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .71⅞- —
500-oz. lots oz. .72⅛- —
100-oz. lots oz. .72⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .50¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .51⅞- —
500-oz. lots oz. .52⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .52⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .52
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, cns lb. .11½- —
Blue, cns lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —

Red, Lake C—Sodium Antimoniate

Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 l.s. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 5.03
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .13
NF, powder, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10¼
Alginate refined water soluble, bbls. works lb. 79 —
semi-refined, bbls. works lb 46 —
NF, white powd. dms. works, ton lots (a 1.25 -
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.63
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —

A load on this truck is a load off your mind



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Sodium Arsenate—Thiouracil

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .60 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd. bgs. c.l., work: 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11½
Sodium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIII, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher
Cyanide, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .15½- .16
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)
USP pellets, dms lb .23 —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
U. S. Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech. 50%, dms. cbys. works lb. .15½- .16½
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $2 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works lb .17 18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP dms lb. .21 —
Orthosilicate, anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 5.80 - 7.80

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 .39
powd., dms lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms, works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium pnosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls. c.l., works 400 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0454- .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .817 - .867
Stearate, USP, anhyd. bbls., work lb. .51 .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
tech. anhyd., bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 .19
gran., bbls. lb. .17 .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product powd. bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb. .51 .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech. dms. works lb 30 —
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst. bbls lb .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 1.50 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-titanium fluoride fib dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaster tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - .34
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .41
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .44 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.64.00 -65.00
50%, same basis ton.73.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.37 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.72 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.48 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.83 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Cromate, bbls. works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms, works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF powd. cns. 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd. cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms. c.l. works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphameraxin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphaniamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.05 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 - —
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Sulphur, refined, rolls, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex-dock ton.80.00 Nom.
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .12½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .11 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .44 - —
stainless, bbls lb. .14 - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, short ton.84.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .84 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
imported, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Californian, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .20 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- Nom.
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ Nom.
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .16 Nom.
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .09 - .09½
50%, dms. lb. .11½- .12
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
low grades, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms. lb. .45 - .55
Terpingycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .70
prime, dms lb. .39 - .50
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - —
Theophylline, annyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60

Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate cs., works lb 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Spanish, bls lb. 08½ 09
Thymol, kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.02 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Metal lb. 1.48 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.45 - 1.46
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Tetrachloride, anayd., dms. works, lb. .84½ - .85½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb 4 00 - 5 00
Pigment, calcium rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .03½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c. higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½ - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .57½ - —
technical, dms., works lb. .34½ - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .37½ - —
Surinam cs lb 1 00 - 1.15
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 5.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, inaustrial 2, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1 75 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .61½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. 11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckload works frt equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys. works frt adjusted lb. 2.10 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .30 - —
Phosphate, dms. works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .40 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works lb. .27½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l. frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, ogs. c.l. works. lb .0175 - —
double grd. ogs. c.l. works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs lb. .10 - 10¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Madras, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., wise gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works, gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N, bgs. c.l. wks lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
42% N bulk, c.l. 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan. Neb., N. Dak. Okla. S. Dak. Tex. and east ton. 99.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 115.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars same basis ton. 113.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 - 80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., works lb 7.00 - —
tech dms works lb 1.00 1.06
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 6.50 6.75
whole, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 5.65
ex guaicol, tins 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).

Thiourea—Vitamin A, Natural, Acetate

Vinyl ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb 27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb 27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb 27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms. works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

70 Years of PROGRESS

Progress can be measured in many ways...

Our progress, for example, might be measured by comparing our original soda ash plant to our five great plants that today have the world's greatest output of alkalies and associated chemicals. Or we might compare our early technical and research facilities with our present laboratories—the world's largest and best equipped for alkali research.

But the way we like to measure our progress is by the steady year-by-year growth in the number of firms and individuals who continue to "specify Solvay." It is *their* feeling toward Solvay and Solvay Products that has made this progress possible.

Hopewell, Va.

Baton Rouge, La.

SOLVAY
Trade-Marks SOLVAY and Registered U.S. Pat. Off.
Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951

ALKALI PRODUCTS
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda

CHLORINE AND CHLORINATED PRODUCTS
Liquid Chlorine
Monochlorobenzene
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene

ORGANIC PRODUCTS
Methanol • Formaldehyde

AMMONIUM AND POTASSIUM PRODUCTS
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Nitrite

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For Laundries
For Institutional & Industrial Cleaning
For Food Processors
For Bottling Plants
For Breweries
For Dairies

CALCIUM CHLORIDE • NYTRON

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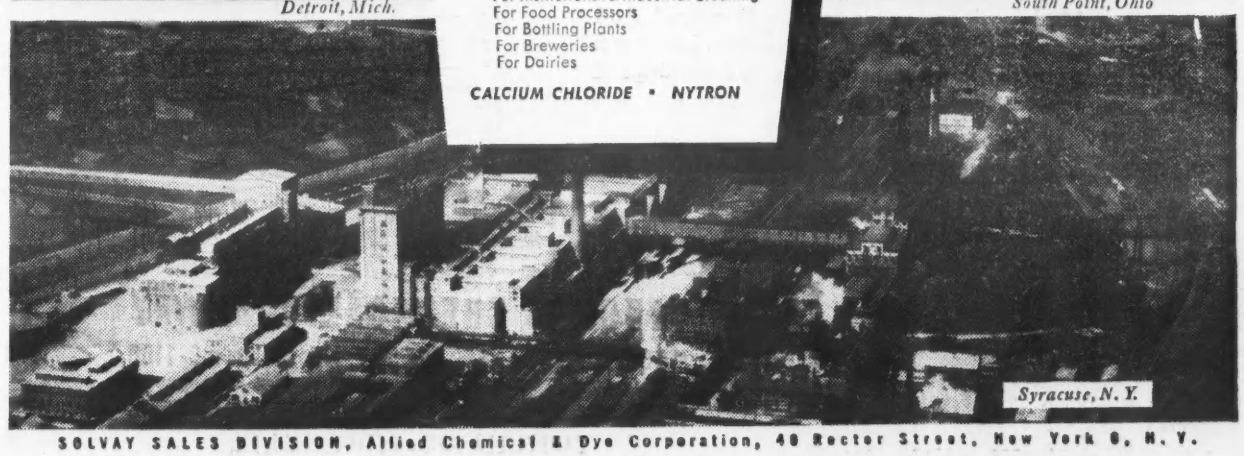

Syracuse, N.Y.

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Vitamin A, Natural, Acetate—Yellow, Chrome

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., ctns., less than 500 million units
1,000,000 units. .20 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units
1,000,000 units. .21 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion. E x 1854.

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units
1,000,000 units .21 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more.
1,000,000 units .18 - —
less than 500 million units.
1,000,000 units .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd.
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).

Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram tots milligram. .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.71.50 -72.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.67.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .0770- .0780
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .0770- .0780

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .74 - .75
slab, bgs. lb. .73 - .74
crude, African, bgs lb. .64 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .64 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .66 - .67
slabs, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .67 - .69
refined, bgs lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.15 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.18
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2 lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —

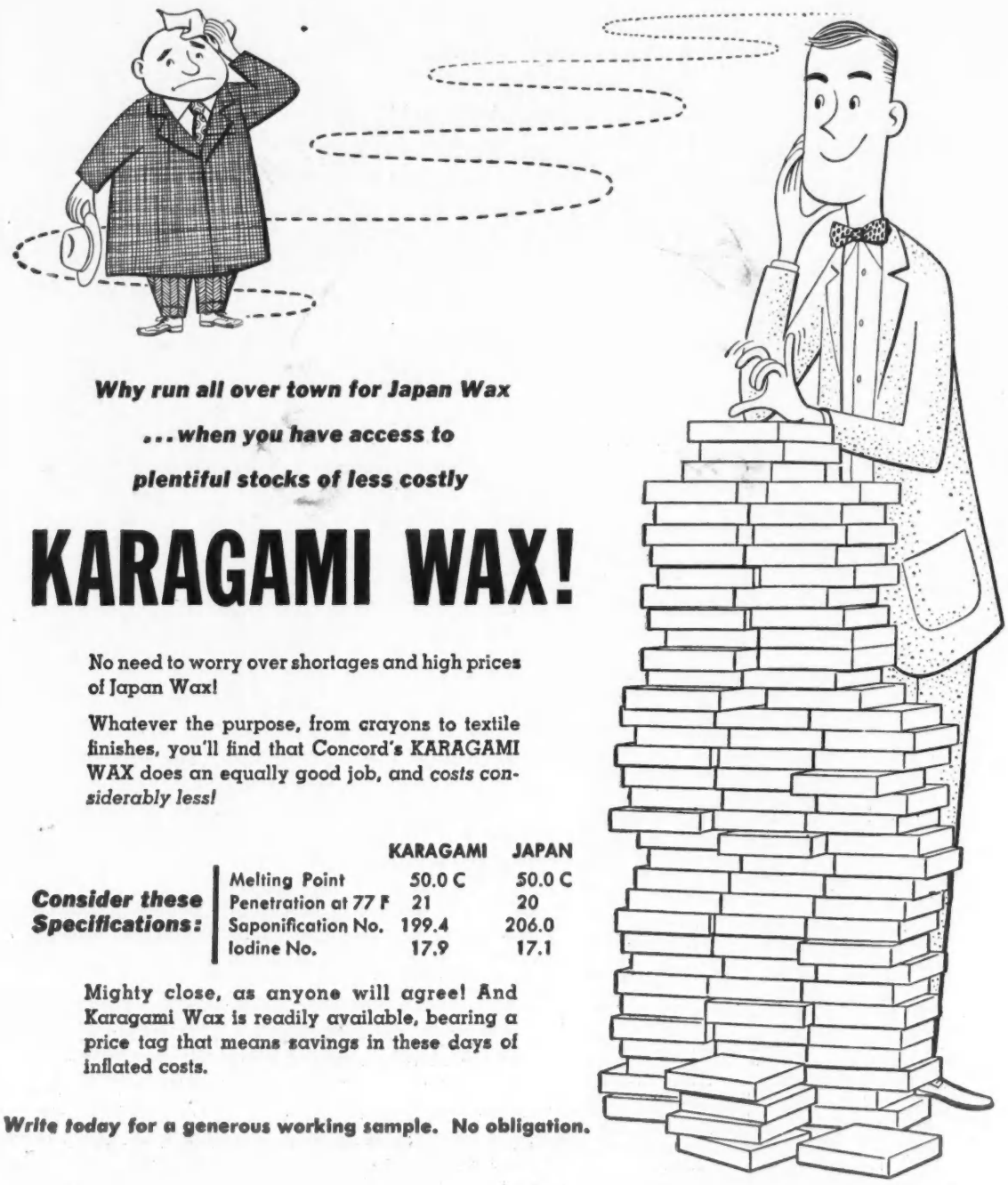
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½
Montan, dom., black, raw lb. .25 - .25½
refined lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .16 - .17
German, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .97 - .98
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .29½- .30½
cakes, cs lb. .30½- .31½
Sugar, cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. No stocks.
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .69 - .74
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .48 - .50
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate USP powd dms. 50 lbs. lb. 2.90 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 2.80 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.05 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .30 - .31
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., Shreveport 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.



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...when you have access to

plentiful stocks of less costly

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	KARAGAMI	JAPAN
Melting Point	50.0 C	50.0 C
Penetration at 77 F	21	20
Saponification No.	199.4	206.0
Iodine No.	17.9	17.1

Mighty close, as anyone will agree! And Karagami Wax is readily available, bearing a price tag that means savings in these days of inflated costs.

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CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY
MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY, Moorestown 9-1100
CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN AND CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENTS
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Yellow, Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.91 -	2.15
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb	1.90 -	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type bgs., c.l.	lb	0185-	.0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lbs.	lb.	2.67 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.69 -	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome.	lb.	.23 -	.29
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16 -	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	28 -	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls	oz.	4.75 -	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. works	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works.	lb.	.28 -	.30
NF, dms	lb.	41 -	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Chloride, etch., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb	4.85 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	45 -	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	16 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.18¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼-	—

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenolsulphate, dms.	lb.	.36 -	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.44 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.45 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.46 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.85 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25 -	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45 -	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25 -	9.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 -	10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.23 -	.23½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
Thionosulphonate, NF gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33 -	34
powd., bbls	lb	36 -	37
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00 -	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt alld	lb	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb	1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

National Gypsum Broadens Plant Expansion Program

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is spending another $10,000,000 for plant expansion and improvements, it was announced at company headquarters. This will raise to about $50,000,000 the amount allotted by the company in the last five years to enlarge and modernize its facilities in various parts of the country.

Melvin H. Baker, president, said the company has completed a loan agreement with banks and insurance companies to make available an additional fund of $6,000,000 to be liquidated in fifteen years. These funds, plus cash from 1950 earnings, will be used for the new plant expansion program, he said.

NYU Lists Spring Term Paint Courses

New York University's division of general education has announced its program in surface technology for the Spring term of 1951. A course entitled, "Fundamentals of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Technology," will be conducted by Elias Singer, director of research, D. H. Litter & Co., New York, Wednesday at 8:10 p.m. to 9:55 p.m. from February 7 to May 16.

A seminar entitled, "New Developments in Organic Finishes," will be conducted jointly by Dr. Myron C. Coler, adjunct professor and consultant in technical studies at NYU; Sidney Lauren, chief engineer, C. J. Osborn Company, Linden, N. J., and Mr. Singer. The seminar will be held Tuesdays at 8:10 p.m. to 9:55 p.m. from February 6 to May 15. The tuition fee is $30 for the lecture course and $35 for the seminar. Registration will be conducted on or after January 22 at 3 Washington Square North, from noon to 7 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

Nat'l Lead Names Williams Cleveland Trade Sales Mgr.

Thomas B. Williams has been appointed trade sales manager of National Lead Company's Cleveland branch, pigment division. Mr. Williams has been with the company for twenty-two years, starting as a salesman in the white lead-in-oil and allied products department in the Pittsburgh area. Last year he was named assistant trade sales manager of the Cleveland branch.

Canadian Exports: Oct.

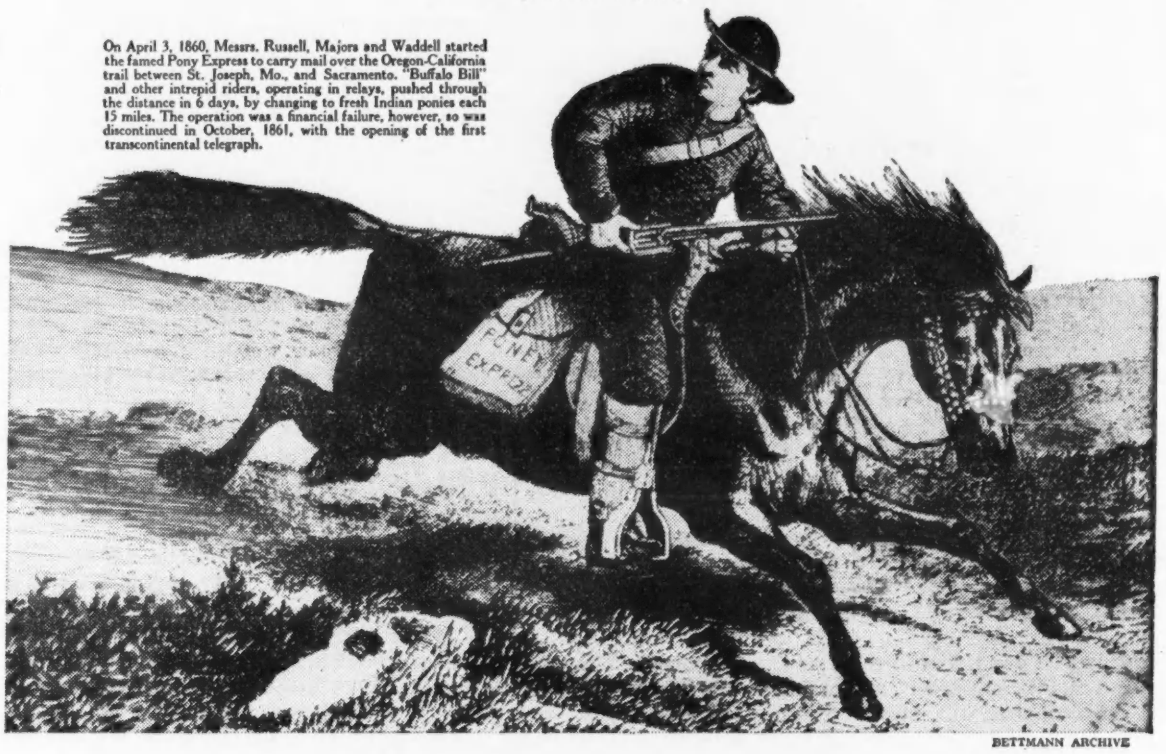
Exports of various products from Canada in October, 1950, as compared with October, 1949, and during the January-October period of 1950, have been reported as follows:—

	October 1950	October 1949	Jan.-Oct. 1950
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,384,000	$703,000	$11,892,000
Acids	374,000	141,000	2,813,000
Artificial silk and products	561,000	222,000	4,426,000
Asbestos tnd products	6,590,000	5,201,000	50,887,000
Calcium compounds	126,000	138,000	1,099,000
Chemical products, other	4,377,000	1,473,000	34,412,000
Copper and products	8,491,000	7,058,000	73,279,000
Fertilizers	2,819,000	2,800,000	32,411,000
Lead and products.	6,429,000	2,637,000	27,407,000
Medicinal preparations	302,000	281,000	3,611,000
Nickel	10,207,000	6,681,000	88,114,000
Paints and varnishes	460,000	276,000	3,246,000
Petroleum and products	23,000	318,000	236,000
Soda and sodium compounds	580,000	467,000	4,478,000
Vegetable fats and oils	217,000	514,000	3,161,000
Zinc and products.	5,342,000	4,295,000	46,113,000

PIONEERS OF THE CENTURY

(THIRD OF A SERIES)

On April 3, 1860, Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell started the famed Pony Express to carry mail over the Oregon-California trail between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento. "Buffalo Bill" and other intrepid riders, operating in relays, pushed through the distance in 6 days, by changing to fresh Indian ponies each 15 miles. The operation was a financial failure, however, so was discontinued in October, 1861, with the opening of the first transcontinental telegraph.



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1860-PONY EXPRESS

THE Pony Express organizers, like many other pioneers, learned the hard way that it was not enough just to develop a good product or service. It must have a profitable market.

In those years our young company was treading the same thorny path. We had developed, in 1852, the American Process for making Zinc Oxide, only to find that there was no substantial market for the pigment. There was no ready-mixed paint industry and only a small rubber industry, which today consume the bulk of the Zinc Oxide.

So we took a new approach and proceeded to develop markets for Zinc Oxide. Through experiments we found that our product—Horse Head Zinc Oxide—had several desirable paint-making properties not possessed by the only other white pigment of those days—white lead. It made better white enamels and improved the whiteness, fume resistance and weathering properties of exterior paints.

To provide painters with our pigment in convenient form, we produced Zinc Oxide pastes in oil and also in Dammar varnish. This led commercial paste grinders to experiment with Zinc Oxide in their products, and it was out of their tests that the ready-mixed paint industry was born. For several of those grinders found that Zinc Oxide, when incorporated into their coatings, imparted not only superior appearance and durability at lower cost, but also such good suspension properties that the finishes could be marketed at painting consistency, ready-to-use.

For over a century, The New Jersey Zinc Co. has continued to pioneer outstanding developments, many of which have helped speed the progress of the paint industry.

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Volume 159 January 1, 1951 Number 1

Misbranded Taxation

Congressional bills designed to provide the financial wherewithal of governmental functioning always are voluminous documents. Their verbosity also is vague and confusing. So, it is nothing out of the ordinary that the original print of the so-called "excess profits tax" bill runs to 148 pages and, as amended by elisions and additions in the senate, has 305 pages. The only thing to be said about such expansiveness is that it makes easily understandable the variety and uncertainty which characterize all analytical references to the proposed scheme of taxation.

One thing is certain: the proposed tax, logically, could not accurately be designated by the term, "excess profits." Even the congressional prints say that the act "may"—not "is to be"—cited as the "Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950." In the discussions of the purpose of the bill, the profits to be taxed are variously referred to as "abnormal," "excess," and "unusual." Seriously it is said that "it is impossible in practice to segregate increases in profits due to war from those due to other causes"; hence "no excess-profits tax can be what its name implies." If that means that only profits from war business are excessive, something is wrong with the English language. Greed, in whatsoever area, is the sole cause of, or motive for, excess profits. The corporation that produces to meet the needs of national defense is, by every standard, entitled to as much profit as is the one which makes its money by catering to the pleasures of the nation.

One of the reasons for the misnaming of the proposed tax for defense is that all too many of those with a hand, or a finger, or even a tongue in the operation are of that multitudinous economic school which confuses profits and receipts and earnings and believes that it is possible to make a profit of 100 percent or more. The pending tax bill applies to earnings, not to profits, which are the earned proportionate part of receipts, not the measure of net earnings. Profits properly are measured in percentage not in value. When a man sells two of an article at the same mark-up, he does not make twice as much profit as he would if he sold only one. His earnings are twice as much, but his profit is exactly the same. So, the proposed tax, as it is set up in the bills, is a levy on increased earnings. It will apply even though the proportion of profit be lower than it was in the base period. It will penalize progressiveness, but barely touch greed. It will levy an impost on work done for the defense of the nation, but require nothing from profiteering in a thousand and one off-color markets.

The misbranding of the proposed tax and its misdirecting are not to be blamed upon any shortcoming of the national lawmakers, the lingo and the labyrinths of economics being what they are. Consider that most popular law of supply and demand. If one customer buys twelve of an article, the unit price is reduced. They're cheaper by the dozen. If twelve customers come in successively, each to buy one of the article, the unit price will be raised. Demand has got strong.

Anyhow, the profit, be it abnormal, excessive, increased, unusual, or whatever, along with the tax on it, will be paid by the consumer. It's all a part of the cost. But, an open tax, directly upon the ultimate taxpayer, would turn the government inside out—and it would be hidden in another guise at the first session of the new congress.

Tax Responsibility

Whatever is the matter with the economics, the semantics, or what-have-you of the congressional venturing into the financing of defensive and offensive preparations and operations of the nation, they are not the only things which are out of kilter, out of joint, or out of place in this day of national jeopardy. It is the officially delegated job of congress to raise the money to promote, protect, and perpetuate the national existence. It should be the voluntary contribution of every American citizen to make that job as easy as possible. Such, of course, is not the case—in many instances, quite the contrary.

Everybody knows about how money is spent unnecessarily, even wastefully, in order that incomes be kept down and taxes thereon be lessened. "Nothing," said the leader of a national business organization in a recent condemnation of the excess-profits tax as inequitable, "so promotes extravagance in business operations as when the earnings are practically taken over by the government."

It may be good business thus to dodge the payment of appropriate income taxes. But, it certainly is not good Americanism. Every citizen should contribute to the support of his government to the full extent of his ability. And as long as there is a tax on the aggregate of citizens known as a corporation, every citizen in that category should do no less. What logical defense can there be of throwing away money rather than contributing it to the needs of the government which made its acquisition possible?

A similar practice is that of selling securities at a loss for the same purpose of dodging proper tax responsibility. This practice is reported by brokers to be less prevalent this year—the stockholders, they say, are holding on to sell next year when the higher tax rate will make it possible to do the government out of a larger sum. Individuals holding stocks with gains and stocks with losses "can reduce their tax liability," says a financial commentator, "by selling the securities showing a loss and then reinvesting."

Sometimes it is almost possible to see some sense in the governmental politicomic proposals that those who have in some way got some extra spending money should have it taxed from them in order that profiteers may not acquire it for the promotion of inflation. In fact, one can get so far as to see something of a sort of financial logic in the extravagance of numerous governmental expenditures. Any bureaucrat can be expected to feel that, whatever their respective qualifications, he is better situated than any businessman to make friends and influence people by way of properly directed largesse.

Those who believe in a representative government should give due consideration to what there is to be represented.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

made, six additional plants were scheduled to resume operations at the end of 1950, and three more plants were expected to be activated by mid-February.

All reporting plants were operating on a 40-hour week when the survey was made in October. No serious recruitment difficulties were reported. A few spot job shortages were found in a handful of occupations—welders, chemical engineers and chemists, stenographers, refinery operators—but they did not appear to have serious effect on production.

Armed Services Buying Habits

Munitions Board Chairman John D. Small has told the armed services to change their buying habits so as to even out the inventories of things hard to make and those that are readily procurable. Also, to shorten the time required to award contracts because this is the key to building up production.

In his policy memorandum, Mr. Small stated that stocks of many major items of equipment are low and the need for an immediate speed-up of procurement of these items is obvious. The utmost effort should be made to obtain the fastest practicable delivery of those major items which require a long period of time in which to build up production. But those items which can be made faster should be scheduled so as to keep pace, but not outrun, the items which require longer periods to produce.

This is the second major action since the declaration of a national emergency December 16 to gear military procurement to emergency conditions. In a directive to the departments on December 18, the Secretary of Defense, General Marshall, ordered that procurement be spread among industries in order to speed-up production, and take up the slack in industries facing cutbacks because of material shortages.

Defense Agencies Cramped

The rapidity with which controls over industry can be applied with any degree of policing may be governed very largely in the near future by the space available in Washington for the administrative agencies. The city is bulging at the seams and available space for any sizeable units of government is nonexistant.

Most of the "temporary" structures built during the last war to house the war agencies already are filled, and even the barracks that housed the thousands of WACS and WAVES are now being used by the armed services as offices. The government has taken over the old Washington Post building, two apartment buildings, and a paper plant, which will not begin to house the defense agencies when they have blossomed out into full size.

The answer to the problem probably lies in transferring some of the old-time operations of the government, which are not too closely connected with the defense effort, out of Washington, as was done in World War II. For example, the Patent Office was transferred to Richmond; the Securities and Exchange Commission to Philadelphia; and the Wage-Hour Division to New York. There is talk of this again, but until the decision is reached and moving day arrives, the defense agencies will be pretty well stymied as to size.

For the Bookshelf

THE CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY: A reference volume for all requiring quick access to essential data regarding chemicals and other substances used in manufacturing and research; and to terms in general use in chemistry and the process industries. Francis M. Turner, Editorial Director. Fourth edition, completely revised and enlarged by Arthur and Elizabeth Rose, State College, Pa. Cloth; xxix+726 pages. New York: Book Division, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, $10.

The subtitle of this well-known reference book is adequately descriptive of its area of usefulness. Thousands of persons in its field can testify that it has been doing a good service for thirty-nine years. And they will be the first and most pleased to learn that a new edition has been published.

This edition is new in various ways. Primarily, it has new compilers—they list the names and addresses of 400 manufacturers by whom they were informatively assisted. As the book is mainly directed to industrial and commercial needs, the results of that informative service are most useful.

In keeping up to date, this dictionary has added some 5,000 new items, to a total of more than 23,000. This extension goes beyond industrial applications at points in a plain necessity to provide basic information in nuclear chemistry, chemotherapy, petrochemistry, and other new and expanding areas. Reflecting the tendencies of the times, the new items are in larger part listed by trade-names, which are indexed to the list of manufacturers referred to above. Other useful additions are cross-references.

This is a bigger book than the third edition, although it does not have any more pages—the paper is heavier. To extend the lexicographic scope and not increase the number of pages, a substantial reduction in tabular matter was made. The effect of that on the overall usefulness of the book will depend on the purpose of its using. Other extra data on packaging, labeling, shipping, pronunciation have been retained, and the definitive articles have been expanded in respect of physical properties, standards, and applications.

Perhaps, as someone has recently said, no book is a must. But, this concise, convenient guide to working knowledge of chemicals and their concommitants cannot well or wisely be dispensed with by anyone who needs such to know.

MINERALS YEARBOOK: 1948. Prepared under the direction of E. W. Pehrson, chief, Economics and Statistics Division, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior; Allan F. Matthews, Editor. Cloth; viii+1652 pages. Washington: United States Government Printing Office. $4.25.

"The appearance of Minerals Yearbook each year," says Mines Director Boyd in the foreword, "invariably marks a milestone of achievement. The record of our minerals industry becomes part of history."

History of the sort constituted by such data is notably factual. It is, therefore, of continuing value even though, in everything but figures, it is history which continuously repeats itself in large part. This kind of history does not fall within the once popular characterizing as "bunk." It is of at least as much value in all aspects of the national welfare as are the political facts of history in the common sense of that term.

Much is added to this history of a most important industry by the fact that the data for 1948 were published within fifteen months. Earlier issues required at least two years. Another gain, starting with this issue and to be expanded, is the introduction of certain related data on foreign minerals of importance to United States manufacturing and the compilation of data on a state basis. Sixty-five commodity groups are comprised by part ii of the contents. They range from abrasive materials to zinc. Some of the groups have numerous components. All items have numerous aspects. So, there are about 2,000 references in the index.

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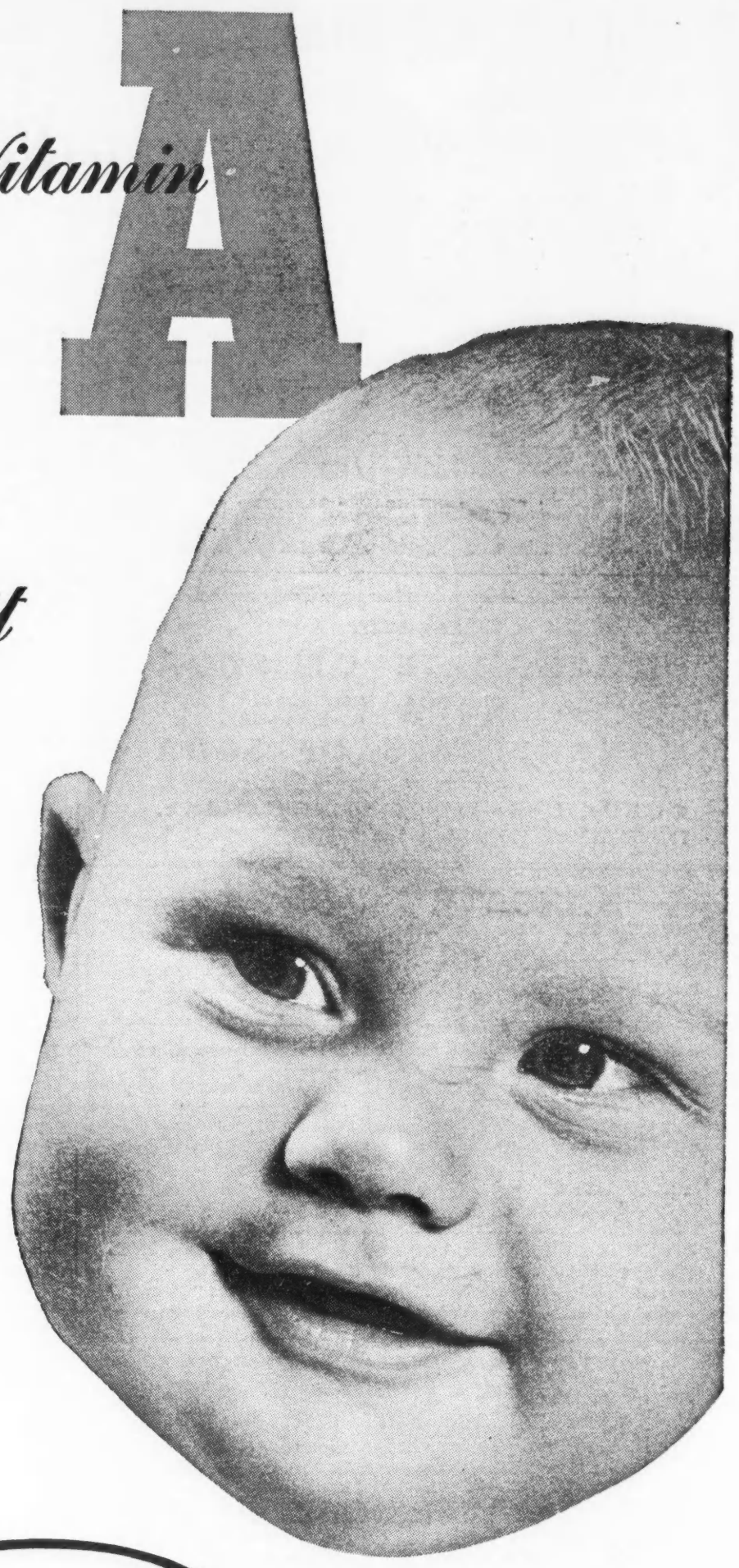

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EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 244.9 last week from 243.6 in the preceding period. The upward trend while not as broad as in recent weeks still reflected the increased producing costs which have become general throughout the industry. Higher prices have been named for the chlorates, sodium antimoniate and the sodium silicates. The absence of round lot offerings of quicksilver placed quotations nominal but small lots sold at higher prices. The holiday season abroad left the price of tin unchanged and for the first time in several weeks there were no variations in the market for the various tin salts. Production of tin was higher in October, according to advices from the Hague. Copper, lead and zinc remained firm and in definitely short supply. NPA has modified its order M-7 to permit an increase in the amount of aluminum that can be used in the manufacture of strictly functional component parts during March.

Demand for heavy chemicals was not affected greatly by the holiday season. Production in practically every instance is under pressure for shipment and the shortage of available stocks is broadening. Soda ash and caustic soda are heavily sold to contract customers and there is no improvement in sight for chlorine supplies. Producers have advanced the l.c.l. price of carbon tetrachloride both East and West of the Rockies with producers allocating stocks on account of the current shortage. Muriatic acid remained exceedingly tight and so did sulphuric acid. Stocks of caustic potash and potassium carbonate were considerably below current requirements.

Production of 34 of the 37 tagged industrially important inorganic chemicals for which monthly data have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census totaled higher in October than for September, 1950. Of these, all time monthly highs for 12 were reported in October, while declines from the previous month's figures were reported for only 2. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, 26 chemicals were produced in larger quantities while 5 were produced in smaller volume.

October production of the following 12 inorganic chemicals was the highest on record:—synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, activated carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, oxygen, monobasic sodium phosphate, anhydrous sodium sulphate, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids, and molybdate chrome orange.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.3 percent for the week ending December 23, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 106.1 in the preceding week and 87.9 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Prices will be advanced to $79 to $80 per ton today f.o.b. the works for tankcars. No change in the price of cylinders. October production of synthetic amounted to 136,726 tons, a new high record, compared with 128,596 in September and 108,604 tons in October, 1949.

Ammonia Aqua—Some of the producers are naming $86 per ton, anhydrous basis for tankcars, works, others have not revised prices to date.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Supply position comfortable with stocks available for prompt shipment. The cracker bakeries have not found the supply situation much of a problem throughout the past month.

Calcium Carbide—Production continued to gain in October, the total output of commercial being 57,436 tons, compared with 55,323 in September and 47,274 tons in October, 1949.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic output in October amounted to 4,228 tons, compared with 3,177 in September. Dibasic production in October was 2,866 tons, against 2,608 in the preceding month.

Carbon Tetrachloride—C. P. will be advanced to 10½c. to 11½c. per pound on January 1, and the l.c.l. price of technical will be advanced to 10c. east of the Rockies, and to 10.9c. per pound west of the Rockies. Carlots and tankcar prices are unchanged. The supply situation remains exceedingly tight, with producers allocating stocks to regular customers. October production amounted to 19,636,174 pounds, compared with a revised total of 16,310,284 in September.

Chlorine—No supply easement in sight last week and the market opened the new year in an exceedingly tight condition. The trade is looking for government allocation for this chemical to relieve producers of their voluntary effort to equalize distribution. October production of chlorine gas reached a new high record at 187,666 tons, compared with 165,828 in the preceding month and 151,128 tons in October, 1949.

Nickel Sulphate — Recent advance in prices had no apparent effect on demand for this or any other nickel salt. Consuming inquiry continued active and considerably in excess of current production, leaving the supply position exceedingly tight. An importation of 12½ tons was recorded at San Francisco from Yokohama, Japan.

Potash, Caustic — Demand is still far enough ahead of production to maintain a tight supply condition. While progress has been made in restoring output of a plant closed during the alkali strike, production is still below normal. Potassium carbonate is also in tight supply as a result of the shortage of caustic while demand from the glass specialty plants has remained active.

Potassium Chlorate—Priced higher at 10c. per pound for crystals in carlots and 10¾c. to 11½c. for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works, with the market position definitely tight. The export price is higher at 13c. to 13¾c. per pound ex warehouse.

Potassium Perchlorate — Priced higher at 14c. per pound in carlots and at 14½c. to 15½c. for less f.o.b. the works with stocks definitely short.

Salt Cake — Maintenance of heavy demand from kraft paper mills has kept the supply situation definitely tight. October production of commercial amounted to 57,009 tons, compared with 53,190 in September and 41,184 tons in October, 1949.

Soda Ash — Production continued at capacity levels over the turn of the year with every producer booked to the limit. The backlog is gradually being reduced although a total leveling off is not in sight at the present time. October production showed 204,348 tons of light ash by the ammonia soda process, against 73,417 in the preceding month and 163,904 in October, 1949. October output of dense ash was 124,727 tons, compared with 67,503 in September and 114,260 tons in October, 1949. Production of natural soda ash in October was 34,020 tons, against 30,879 in September and 20,758 tons in October, 1949.

Soda, Caustic—Opened the year in a tight supply condition with the dry forms shorter than the liquid. October production showed 184,183 tons of liquid including 31,047 tons of solid by the electrolytic process, compared with 164,103 tons of liquid including 22,698 tons of solid in the preceding month and 144,263 tons of liquid including 18,235 tons of solid in October, 1949. Production by the lime-soda process for September-October totaled 72,055 tons. In October, 1949, production amounted to 45,124 tons of liquid including 15,049 tons of solid.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Heavy backlog has kept the supply situation tight although some improvement is noted over a month ago. October production totaled 15,924 tons of refined, compared with 6,165 in September and 15,272 tons in October, 1949.

Sodium Chlorate — Priced higher at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium chlorate crystals, .091c. per lb.
powdered, .0956c. per lb.
perchlorate, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $3 per flask.
Sodium antimoniate, 4½c. per lb.
chlorate, ½c. per lb.
silicate, 40° liquid, 10c. per 100 lbs.
52° liquid, 10c. per 100 lbs.
orthohydrate, flaked, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 30, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
244.9	243.6	236.1	223.4	216.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 30, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
126.1	126.1	125.1	121.9	121.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

8½c. per pound in carlots and from 9½c. to 11¾c. for less, f.o.b. the works. Supply situation remained exceedingly tight.

Sodium Silicate—Carlots are priced at $1.30 per 100 pounds in drums and at $1.60 for l.c.l., and tankcars at $19 for 40 degree liquid. For 52 degree the carlot price is $2.20 per 100 pounds in drums and $2.50 to $2.75 for l.c.l., with tankcars $37. The price for solid glass in bags is $55 in carlots, all prices f.o.b. the works. Orthosilicate hydrate flakes in carlots are priced at $4.75 in bags per 100 pounds, works.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Steady demand held the market in a strong position with the supply tight. October production of anhydrous and technical totaled 2,982 tons, the same as in the preceding month. Output in October last year amounted to 2,152 tons.

Muriatic—Said to be in tighter supply than any of the other heavy tonnage acids. Demand continued at an exceedingly high level. October production established a new high record with a total of 58,492 tons. The breakdown shows 14,515 tons made from salt and acid, 11,247 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,730 tons as by-product and from other sources.

Nitric—Available stocks tight but supply position in much better shape than many of the other acids. October production amounted to 119,661 tons a new high, compared with 107,210 in September and 85,208 tons in October, 1949.

Oxalic—Shipments are going forward behind schedule with demand exceeding current production. Under such conditions, producers are not eager to book new business implying specified dates for shipment.

Sulphuric—No easement in supply conditions could be noted at the beginning of the new year. Maintenance of demand at an exceedingly high level has held the market in a strong tight condition. October production of 1,137,367 tons gross was the highest ever recorded. The total included 250,766 tons made by the chamber process and 886,601 by the contact process. September production was revised to 1,057,851 tons gross and in October last year output was 936,109 tons. The amount of fortified spot acid produced in October amounted to 70,066 tons, compared with 64,469 in September and 65,057 tons in October 1949.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Ingot production at secondary smelters in August was 16,186 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Secondary ingot makers reported a gain of approximately 21% in the consumption of scrap. Net imports of aluminum-base scrap totaled 7,694 short tons in August, an increase of 48 percent. Increased receipts were principally from United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Egypt. A small quantity of scrap was exported to Cuba. Plant scrap showed a larger gain in consumption than obsolete scrap. The use of new alloy sheet and clips, new cast scrap, borings and turnings, and irony aluminum increased considerably. Both new and obsolete scrap stocks declined.

Cadmium—National Production Authority has tightened controls over both military and civilian use of cadmium to conserve supplies. The administrator issued a long list of military and essential civilian products in which cadmium may be used. Beginning Jan. 1, it may not be used for any other purpose, even in defense orders.

Chromite—Consumption of chromite in the United States during the third quarter 1950 increased 3 percent over the second quarter and totaled 249,869 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the total used, 128,447 tons (51 percent) was consumed for metallurgical purposes, mainly in the manufacture of ferrochromium; 84,306 tons (34 percent) were used in the manufacture of 107,081 tons of chromium refractories and 9,910 tons (4 percent) were used for miscellaneous purposes, mainly in repairing basic furnace linings. Thus, 94,216 tons (38 percent) of the total consumption were used for refractory purposes.

In the manufacture of 18,717 tons of chromium chemicals, 27,206 tons (11 percent) of chromite were used—a ratio of 1.5 tons of chromite per ton of sodium bichromate equivalent. During the previous quarter metallurgical, refractory and chemical consumers used 51 percent, 35 percent, and 14 percent, respectively, of the total. Industrial chromite consumers reported having 617,568 short tons of chromite on hand on September 30, 1950, compared with 630,480 short tons on June

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Notes on Our Management

We do not think of Management as the head, heart or a separate section of our organization body. It is an indivisible life-stream that runs through the the entire endeavor —intimately working with and nurturing the farthest flung element—concerned with the youngest representative on the road, the smallest customer and the lowliest employee. Its one aim—quality of product and good service.

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30, 1950. Of this total, 264,071 tons were of metallurgical grade, 250,852 tons refractory, and 102,645 chemical.

Copper—Buying interest active with available stocks scarce. Sales for January shipment estimated at 65,000 tons to date. Electrolytic priced at 24½c. per pound delivered Midwest or Valley basis.

Output of copper from primary sources in the United States averaged 2,748 short tons daily in November, against 2,669 a day in the preceding month and a daily average for the first eleven months of 1950 of 2,558 tons. The latter figure compares with 2,118 a day in 1949, and 2,323 tons daily in 1948. The wartime peak of 3,044 daily was set in 1943 and from that year output declined to 1,695 tons daily in 1946. Due to the shorter month, the 82,442 tons produced in November this year was a trifle less than the 82,750 for October. Refined copper production of 101,410 tons in November compared with 110,435 in October, bringing the eleven-month total to 1,161,304, an amount substantially in excess of total output for 1949 which was 1,056,463 tons.

Lead—Supply position tight with sellers receiving a lot of D. O. orders from the storage battery makers, a trade that is usually quiet at this time of year. An increase in duty to 2½c. per pound became effective January 1 and this will likely be reflected in the price of imported lead to be shared by sellers and buyers. The price for the common grade was firm at 17c. per pound New York and 16.80c. at St. Louis.

Manganese—Imports of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more manganese decreased 6 percent to 464,819 short tons in the third quarter, compared with 496,940 tons during the second quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decrease was attributable to India whose loadings were hampered by congestion at the port of Vizagapatam, where one of the three switching locomotives serving the docks was down for major repairs. It can be noted that receipts from India during the first nine months of 1950 were 54 percent above those of the same period in 1949, and from all sources, 31 percent. India maintained its position as the leading supplier during the third quarter with 32 percent, followed by the Union of South Africa, with 26 percent; Gold Coast, 18 percent; Brazil, 9 percent; U.S.R.R., 5 percent; Cuba, 5 percent; Mexico, 3 percent; and Angola, Chile, French Morocco, Philippine Republic, 2 percent.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of concentrates was 7,773,500 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the third quarter of 1950, an increase of 26 percent over the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of concentrates in the third quarter comprised 7,000,200 pounds to domestic consumers and 1,037,300 pounds for export, compared with 5,784,100 pounds (revised figure) to domestic consumers and 1,258,200 pounds (revised figure) for export in the second quarter. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in 6 states in the third quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

Consumption of molybdenum concentrates in the third quarter of 1950 was 6,525,200 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 5,546,800 pounds (revised figure) in the second quarter. Stocks of molybdenum concentrates held by industry were 16,704,500 pounds (contained molybdenum) on September 30, 1950, compared with 16,737,400 pounds on June 30.

Quicksilver—Market strong with offerings limited and demand active. Round lots on spot were quoted nominally at $138.50 for flask with small lots selling at $144 for one to five flasks.

Silver—Market continued steady over the turn of the year with consumers taking on material at the current level. Bullion was priced at 80c. per ounce in the New York market.

Tin—Closing of the markets at foreign supply points for the holiday period left the market comparatively steady last week. The prevailing price was $1.50 per pound grade A. The latest available figures of the International Tin Study Group at The Hague show an increase of world mine production of tin in October to 13,600 long tons from 13,200 tons in September. This was due to a rise in Malayan and Indonesian production to 4,779 tons and 2,788 tons respectively. Bolivian exports declined slightly to 2,276 tons.

Zinc — Although an advance in prices has been expected during the past few months, producers have been cooperating voluntarily with the government to hold the market in line. Stocks at present are exceedingly low and in the outside market it was stated that premiums of 11c. to 13c. per pound have been paid to secure

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material. The producers' price for prime western remained at 17½c. per pound, East St. Louis.

Total domestic mine production of zinc remained virtually unchanged in October as compared with September, according to the Bureau of Mines. October zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 54,728 short tons, an average of 1,765 tons per day compared with 54,572 tons in September produced at an average rate of 1,819 tons per day. Zinc output in states East of the Mississippi River declined 4 percent in October due largely to a sharp drop in Virginia production resulting from a labor strike beginning October 9 at Austinville. This drop in production, however, was more than offset by an 8 percent rise in the combined zinc output from Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Production of recoverable zinc in the Tri-State district gained 5 percent over September due in part to resumption of operations at a recently reactivated mill in Southwestern Missouri and to increased zinc production from other areas in that state. Greater tonnages of ore treated at the mills in Southeastern Missouri accounted for the marked increase in output of zinc metal in that region.

Cyanamid Expands Canadian Distribution

American Cyanamid Company announces that, as of January 1, products of its industrial chemicals division and coating resins department of the plastics and resins division, will be distributed throughout Canada by its subsidiary, North American Cyanamid Limited. Sales offices for these two units will be located in Montreal, Quebec (7335 St. Lawrence Blvd.) and in Toronto, Ontario (Royal Bank Building).

North American Cyanamid Limited has for some time distributed products of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical division, agricultural chemicals division, mineral dressing division, plastics and resins division, and Lederle Laboratories division.

Stanolind to Construct New Tulsa Laboratory

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, Ill., has announced plans for the construction of a new research laboratory in Tulsa, Okla. The project, which is expected to cost several million dollars, is scheduled to get under way next spring, barring materials shortages and further government curbs on building. Site of the new laboratory is an eighty-acre tract, which the company acquired in 1948.

Ansul Develops New Metal Fires Extinguisher

A new pressurized extinguisher, designed to smother hazardous fires in metals has been developed by the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis. Expelling a dry powder known as "Met-L-X," the extinguisher has been tested and found highly effective against fires of magnesium, sodium, potassium, zinc, powdered aluminum and other metals. The government has placed the extinguisher under DO priorities.

G.E. Appoints M. K. Howlett Silicone Sales Supervisor

Mark K. Howlett of the General Electric Company's chemical department, has been appointed silicone sales supervisor, with headquarters at Waterford, N. Y. With his new appointment, Mr. Howlett will have direct responsibility for selecting, organizing and directing the silicone field sales organization.

Detrex Issues Cleaners Data

Detrox Corporation has published a folder which describes a series of emulsion cleaners which have been designed to remove both oil-soluble and water-soluble soils from any metal or alloy without attacking the base metal, and are harmless to most paint finishes. Copies may be obtained from the concern, Box 501, Detroit 32, Mich.

Trade Briefs

Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has published a new booklet, "The Story of the Arner Co.," which is available upon request to the firm.

R. L. Hockley, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, in charge of marketing, has been made a director of the United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation.

Monsanto Foreign Dept. Position to MacDermot

J. G. MacDermot has been appointed assistant director of Monsanto Chemical Company's foreign department in St. Louis, Mo. Now manager of western operations for Monsanto (Canada) Limited, with headquarters in Vancouver, Mr. MacDermot will resign as vice-president of the Canadian company before reporting to his new post about March 1. He will remain a member of the board of directors of the Canadian concern.

Mr. MacDermot was employed by I. F. Laucks, Ltd., in 1939. The Laucks organization was acquired by Monsanto in 1944 and merged with its Canadian subsidiary in 1948.

American Metals Transfers Cole to Consultant's Position

L. E. Cole, manager of U. S. Metals Refining Company, subsidiary of American Metals Company, Ltd., has been named consultant on copper smelting and refining problems at the parent firm's New York office. Freeman H. Dyke succeeds him as manager of U. S. Metals.

acetic anhydride

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Sulphur Use Restriction Imposed by Great Britain

Owing to the reduction in United States sulphur exports to the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade in London announced December 25 it will be necessary to restrict consumption of sulphur in sulphuric acid plants and for general industrial purposes.

The board is instituting a rationing system, effective January 8, for distribution of sulphuric acid and sulphur in its crude form and processed forms. The supply of processed sulphur in quantities not exceeding fifty-six pounds in any one month is not affected by the ruling.

Caustic Soda Plant Nears Completion in Philippines

The Superior Gas & Equipment Company, Manila, is building the first caustic soda plant in the Philippines and is investing approximately 1,400,000 pesos in the project. The plant is expected to be finished in a few months and, when completed, will be able to supply all the caustic soda required by Philippine manufacturers of soap. In addition to caustic soda, the company makes oxygen, acetylene and hydrogen.

U.S. Bans Hoarding

—Continued from page 3

spiegeleisen and all other compounds and alloys in which manganese is an essential and recognizable component; all scrap and material containing sufficient manganese to be of commercial value.

Mica—Block, film and splittings.

Molybdenum—Calcium molybdate. Ferromolybdenum. Melybdenum metal in any form. Molybdenum oxide, bulk and briquettes; molybdenum alloys and compounds, other, in which molybdenum is a recognizable component. All scrap and waste materials containing commercially recoverable molybdenum of the above listed types.

Nickel—Nickel, alloyed or unalloyed. Imported nickel matter. Nickel and nickel alloy, metal (cathode nickel, pigs, shot and other primary forms). Nickel and nickel alloy, secondary. Nickel and nickel alloy, semi-finished, bars, rods, tubes, sheet bar, ingot, blooms, billets, sheet strip and similar mill products not further manufactured. All nickel and nickel base alloy scrap and nickel silver scrap containing commercially recoverable nickel.

Platinum—Platinum and platinum-base alloy refinery shapes, including bar, ingot, grain, nugget and sponge. Platinum and platinum-base-alloy basic shapes and forms, including wire. All platinum and platinum-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable platinum of the above listed types.

Talc—Block (steatite).

Tantalum—Tantalum metal and alloys such as ferro-tantalum. All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable tantalum of the above listed types.

Tin—Tin, primary and secondary; all alloys containing tin. Tin, chemicals, including tin oxide. Tin products such as tin pipe and sheet. All tin and tin base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable tin content.

Tungsten—Tungsten, in any form or shape, into which it may be fabricated; except such finished forms as are fabricated for installation (without further processing) into electrical communication systems, incandescent lamps and electronic equipment such as radio, radar and similar products. Tungsten, ferro, metal powder and any other ferrous combination of the element tungsten in semi-manufactured or manufactured form, excluding alloy steel, high-speed steel and tool steel tungsten, all non-ferrous mixtures or alloys containing tungsten, prepared for any purpose requiring further processing, whether the same or manufactured by means of melting, pressing, sintering, brazing, soldering or welding, including but not limited to mixtures or alloys to be used in the production of tools and tool blanks or as hard facing materials; but not including any finished tools. Tungsten, all chemical compounds having tungsten as a recognizable and essential component. Tungsten, all scrap or secondary material containing commercially recoverable tungsten.

Vanadium—Metallic vanadium and vanadium alloys such as ferro-vanadium. Fused vanadium oxide and all other vanadium compounds in which vanadium is a recognizable component. All scrap and waste material containing commercial recoverable vanadium of the above listed types.

Zinc—Zinc, slab (all grades); zinc, base alloy in crude form all zinc products, such as rolled and extruded shapes, wire and castings. Zinc and zinc-based alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable zinc.

Zircon—Nonferrous scrap not covered above.

Miscellaneous

Hog bristles, all types.

ESA Acts to Clarify

—Continued from page 4

long as is necessary to establish firmly that a loss is actually being incurred on the particular product.

9. Q—What is meant by gross margins? A—Gross margins are to be defined and calculated in accordance with the customary practices of the individual trade.

10. Q—Do the standards apply to rapid growth industries, television for instance? A—The standards are general ones, used for the purpose of guiding businessmen in their current pricing. While generally applicable to American business, they obviously do not specifically cover all types of situations. They do apply to industries or companies which have experienced normal or moderate rates of growth, but special provisions will have to be made for companies whose operations have experienced an abnormally rapid growth as a result of new products.

11. Q—How do companies determine pricing standards for new products, and how about new firms which have no base period record? A—The answer to 10 partly applies here also. However, the general rule on new models and for new sellers is to price in line with the prices of previous models of established sellers.

12. Q—Why was the period of 1946-49 chosen, rather than the high profit and high volume period of 1950? A—In view of the shifting relationships among firms and industries, a base period needs to cover at least several years. Furthermore, half of 1950 reflected the price movements which occurred after Korea. For the purpose of these standards, it is believed that the post-war years, 1946 through 1949, are a fair and equitable base period. It should be emphasized that the general standard does not limit profits to those of this period—on the contrary, it permits price increases when necessary to preserve the profits of this period, and is thus in a sense a minimum guarantee.

13. Q—Do the new standards apply to farmers or sellers of farm commodities on commodity markets? A—No, they apply only to "manufacturers, industrial producers and distributors."

14. Q—The announcement says distributors must add their margins only to inventory cost actually paid, and not to replacement or market costs. Is this not inconsistent with the lifo or other basis of accounting? A—No. The lifo is simply a way of determining actual inventory cost. Distributors should follow their regular method of determining such cost, whether on a lifo basis or any other, always providing it is based on actual inventory.

AIChE Vice-President

William I. Burt, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected vice-president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for 1951. Mr. Burt has been with Goodrich since 1927 and, prior to his election as a vice-president was superintendent of production of the chemical division.

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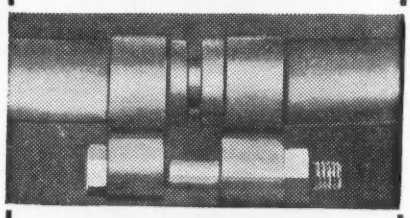
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the textile and leather chemicals market continued firm. Prices for quebracho and chestnut extracts were lifted fractionally and egg albumen 2 and 4 cents per pound depending upon grade. Higher prices schedule on contracts for sodium and zinc hydrosulphites and zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate became effective January 1 for first quarter 1951 delivery. Bichromates were quotably unchanged and continued to light supply. Price index advanced 3.4 points.

Private reports from the Argentine stated that shipments of quebracho extract were raised $15 per metric ton, which would lift the imported price exdock about ¾ cent per pound. Official announcement of the advance was expected early this week. Liquid and powdered chestnut extract also were raised fractionally, due to increased cost of production. Myrobalans for shipment were easier and off $1 to $1.50 per ton. Wattle bark was scarce and prices covered a wide price range, depending upon seller, while extract was unchanged though in light supply.

Technical egg albumen was lifted 4 cents and edible flake 2 cents per pound, reflecting higher cost of production.

Sizing materials continued to move steadily against current orders. Potato starch was firm at the recent advance and in good inquiry for next year requirements. Corn dextrin and starch also were in active request for prompt needs. Tapioca flour remained firm with the strength at primary sources. Sago replacements continued high, which has reduced consuming interest in this item.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Conditions in this market were quiet, but firm. Prices were unchanged and well held at current levels. Production in October was reported at 77,364,368 pounds, compared with 77,963,098 pounds during September, by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Bichromates — Supply condition continued tight. Demand was active and exceeded available supplies. Production was sold up. Quotations were unchanged and firm for all grades. Soda bichromate and chromate production was reported at 8,424 short tons, in October, against 7,418 tons in September and 5,938 tons, October last year.

Sodium Acetate—Inquiry was active for early next year needs. Recent demand has been keen, which kept supplies low. Prices were firm due to the increased cost and scarcity of acetic acid. Diacetate also was firmer and recently advanced for the same reason.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Increased cost of basic materials has stiffened this material and prices have been raised 2c. for new contracts for 1951 first quarter delivery. Supply situation was tight with makers restricting sales to regular customers. Carlots were maintained at 25½c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 26c. for smaller quantities.

Sulphonated Oils—High cost of basic oils continued to feature this market. Prices of sulphonated castor were raised to 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, due to price advance for the oil. Some sulphonators temporarily withdraw from the market.

Zinc Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate — Contracts were advanced 2c. per pound, for delivery during the first quarter of 1951. Carlots were quoted at 25½c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 26c. for smaller lots.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—This material also was higher owing to increased cost of production. Drums were raised to 21¾c. per pound, carlots, and to 22¼c. for lesser quantities.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumen — Consuming inquiry was active for early 1951 requirements. Market was unchanged and steady for both albumen and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin—Deliveries were in active request against current orders. Prices were unchanged and firm for all grades. Production was sold ahead and deliveries were behind schedule. Orders were taken only at the price on the date of shipment.

Corn Starch—Buying interest continued keen. Withdrawals against orders were in active request. Prices were unchanged and firm. Orders were restricted to the price on the date of shipment. Visible corn supply increased 1,271,000 bushels, totaling 52,924,000 bushels for the week ended December 22. compared with 48,064,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading slackened last week as is usual at this season, but the market was firmer with low production and the high cost of frozen whites. Prices of edible flake were advanced to $1.62 to $1.64 per pound, according to quantity and seller, and powdered to $1.66 to $1.68 per pound, same basis. Technical also was higher at 80c. to 85c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market continued firm. Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Domestic yolk was well held at $1.16 to $1.20 per pound, as to quantity. Chinese yolk ranged from 90c. to 95c. per pound, duty paid, on spot according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Market was firm at the recent fractional advance. Business was active before the holidays and a good inquiry was noted for requirements after January 1. Carlots were maintained at 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine, and at 5½c. f.o.b. mills Idaho. Stocks on the spot ranged from 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, ex warehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—This market was strong, reflecting the high cost of replacements which has reduced demand for shipment. Offers for shipment were well held at 7½c. per pound, carlots, ex dock. Supplies on the spot were light and maintained at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Firmness at primary sources kept the local situation strong. Trading of late improved both for shipment and on the spot. Prices were firm for all grades. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; mediums, 7c. to 7¼c., and low, 6½c. to 6¾c. Low grades Siamese flour was held at 5.40c. per pound, carlots, ex dock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Market was firm and prices were raised fractionally for both liquid and powdered. Supply condition was quite tight due to light supply of raw material. Liquid 25 percent was increased ¼c. to 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c., barrels, carlots, and 5.10c., barrels, in smaller quantities. Powdered, 60 percent was lifted to 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works and 11.02c. less carlots.

Cutch—This market remained firm and quotably unchanged. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at 6¾c. per pound, ex dock. Consuming inquiry was fairly active.

Myrobalans—Prices were easier and off $1 to $1.50 per ton. Trading was slow. J 1's were offered at $44 per ton, ex dock, and J 2's at $35 to $36, same basis. Offers for shipment were liberal.

Quebracho Extract—Private reports from the Argentine indicated a price advance of about $15 per metric tons for shipments of quebracho extract. It was understood this would increase the import price of solid ordinary, 63 percent to 9c. per pound exdock duty extra and solid, 64 percent to 9 11/16c. to 9¾c., same basis. Recently all offerings were withdrawn from the market at the request of I.A.P.I., the government agency. New prices for liquid and powdered extract produced here were not announced by makers late in the week.

Wattle—Offers for shipment of bark and extract continued scanty. Market was strong with consuming demand active and unsatisfied. An increase of 15 percent on freight rates went into effect January 1. Prices for bark covered a wide range from $72 to $84 per ton, exdock, depending upon seller. Extract was strong at 7.70c. to 7.80c. per pound, same basis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, 2c. per lb.
technical, 4c. per lb.
Chestnut extract, liq., 25 p.c., ¼c. per lb.
powdered, 60 p.c., 6/10c. per lb.
Quebracho extract, 11/16c. per lb.
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1's, $1.50 per ton.
J2's, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
274.9	271.5	254.5	225.1	286.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Ammonium nitrate was advanced by domestic producers and by the eastern Canadian producer last week. Both varieties are heavily under contract for the season. No new price changes were made in ammonium sulphate. Cyanamide was advanced Friday. Triple superphosphate will also be revised upward today. Normal superphosphate held firm at the recent advance with available stocks tight and demand for shipments active. The potashes were firm under a heavy demand. No change was announced in sodium nitrate.

Possibility of a ceiling on meat caused the withdrawal of some packing-house offerings of dried blood, tankage and other byproducts. Hoof meal and bone meal remained steady with the latter commanding attention from both feed and fertilizer interests. Limited offerings of castor pomace found a ready outlet for fertilizer use. Fish meal remained relatively quiet and without important price change while available stocks were augmented by recent heavy imports from European and South American supply sources.

Fertilizer exports and imports were lower during the third quarter of 1950 than in the corresponding period of 1949. Figures published by the Census Bureau and summarized by the NFA show that the most recent three month export total—757,000 short tons—was about 15 percent below that of a year earlier, while the 231,000-ton import total represents a drop of close to 30 percent. Of the 3 major export categories, nitrogenates and phosphates were lower, while potash materials were about equal to those of July-September, 1949. Among the imports, nitrogenates fell sharply, phosphates were about the same, and potash materials registered gains.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Prices for domestic nitrate have been advanced to $61 per ton in multi-walled paper bags, carlots f.o.b. the works. Canadian nitrate has been advanced by the eastern producer to $69.50 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. shipping point. Output of both varieties is heavily under contract for the 1951 season leaving the supply situation tight. Domestic production of original solution in October was 111,099 tons including 93,110 of fertilizer grade and 17,989 tons of other grades. Total production in September was 94,301 tons and output in October, 1949, amounted to 70,864 tons.

Ammonia Sulphate—Production of synthetic technical in October amounted to 65,443 tons, compared with 59,591 in the preceding month, 86,933 tons in October, 1949. Market position tight with round lots definitely short. Coke-oven sulphate also tight with shipments confined mostly to contract customers.

Bone Meal—Sales to feed and fertilizer interests were sufficiently heavy to hold the market steady. Domestic raw in carlots $62.50 per ton and steamed priced at $60 f.o.b. the works. Importations from Brazil, France and Germany have been running rather heavy of late. This material has been moving a shade below domestic prices.

Castor Pomace—Offerings continued relatively small with fertilizer inquiry active. Market firm at $5.50 per unit of ammonia.

Cyanamide—On December 29, the fertilizer mixing grade 20.6 percent nitrogen granular was advanced to $54 per ton in bulk and $55.50 in bags, and the pulverized 21 percent was advanced to $2.60 per unit ton in bags, both f.o.b. the works. The shortage of stocks has made it imperative to confine shipments to contract consumers.

Dried Blood—Market remained quiet and steady. Some of the packers have withdrawn temporarily in view of possible ceilings being announced. Sales were reported at $9 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden quiet and steady with the price unchanged in the Baltimore area. Importations of fish meal have kept the eastern supply in a comfortable position.

Hoof Meal—No unusual activity has featured this market over the holiday season. Sellers have continued to name $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—Strong under the upward tendency of competing products. Demand expected to show seasonal broadening during the first quarter of 1951.

Advices from Santiago, Chile, state the Finance Ministry has placed at the disposal of the State Railways the sum of Ch. $10,000,000 to assist in the financing of the Nitrate Railways, the owners of which had announced their intention of ceasing to operate as they were working at a heavy loss.

Tankage—Market holding at $8.50 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $9 in Chicago with sellers not eager to operate pending a possible ceiling on meat and packinghouse byproducts.

Urea—Effective January 1, prices will be higher. The new schedule shows domestic 46 percent nitrogen at 5½c. per pound in bags, carlots, works and l.c.l. at 6c. Bulk 42 percent nitrogen $114 per ton bulk and $118 in bags, carlots freight prepaid East of the Rockies. Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis $120 per ton tankcars, works, C and D grades $113.50 per ton tankcars works and 37 grade $147.50 tankcars works.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand from acidulators continued to hold at a satisfactory level. Reports of cutback in superphosphate production have not been reflected to any appreciable extent in the domestic movement of rock to date. The market, while in comfortable supply, is firm as a result of the high cost of production.

Superphosphate—Shipments have increased sufficiently to hold the supply position tight with demand from mixers steadily increasing. Prices are firm with triple advancing to 87c. per unit of a.p.a., East Tampa, Florida, on January 1. NFA states that October output of superphosphate was about 16 percent higher than that of the same month last year, totaling the equivalent of 947,000 short tons of 18 percent super. During the first 10 months of 1950 production was about 2 percent higher than in January-October, 1949, aggregating close to 9,000,000 tons. The turnout of concentrated super during this period totaled 579,000 short tons (basis 45 percent a.p.a.) as compared with 454,000 tons during the corresponding 10 months of 1949.

Potashes

Mixers have continued to take on full shipments and demand continued heavy with production sustained around capacity levels. The allotment of boxcars could be better although no permanent serious shortages have been experienced to date. Importations of muriate were nil in September, but there were 3,365 tons of other grades, against 3,407 tons of muriate in the preceding month.

Pesticides

Prospects for an over supply of insecticides processed with benzol or chlorine are not favorable at the beginning of the new year. Demand for BHC has continued to exceed production and the same condition

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, eastern Canadian, $6.50 per ton.
domestic, $3 per ton.
Cyanamide mixing grade, $7.50 per ton.
pulverized grade, 35c. per unit ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 30, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
87.1	87.1	83.5	82.2	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: November**

	Equivalent tons		
	Nov. 1950	Nov. 1949	Jan.-Oct. 1950
Virginia	20,169	13,569	643,653
N. Carolina	†	38,123	1,621,707
S. Carolina	83,355	49,598	835,615
Georgia	88,684	45,493	1,084,826
Florida	148,351	112,455	828,222
Alabama	56,085	42,522	936,199
Tennessee	37,513	27,177	438,427
Arkansas	12,622	14,650	331,240
Louisiana	17,813	11,292	247,669
Texas	43,458	52,923	506,304
Oklahoma	†	2,307	132,797
Total South		410,109	7,606,659
Indiana	97,590	62,916	715,338
Kentucky	31,240	29,754	499,755
Missouri	8,491	2,010	474,519
Total Midwest	137,321	94,680	1,689,612
Grand total		504,789	9,296,271

* Supplied by National Fertilizer Association.
† Not available for this issue.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

exists in DDT toxaphene and several others. Buyers have continued in the market for large quantities for spot and future shipments, and the situation in these relatively new synthetics has remained tight since the close of the 1950 season. Buying interest has been so active over the last quarter that producers have been unable to build any inventories. Sales of copper sulphate have been held up by producers until they are sure of how much metal is going to be made available for agriculture. One of the large producers of paradichlorobenzene has not been able to operate since last June on account of the scarcity of chlorine and the intermingling of labor difficulties.

Preparation is being made to place a new formulation of DDT for sprays on the market. It is a wettable powder containing 75 percent technical DDT. It is stated the new formulation is being advanced as a more efficient product for farm use. Extensive field tests with the 75 percent material indicate it will produce a higher deposit of DDT on sprayed surfaces, with less visible residue. From the standpoint of convenience, the new product will require less storage space, for more of the compound is active insecticide. This also will mean a lower poundage of the material will be required per 100 gallons of spray to supply the same percentage of DDT. The 75 percent formulation has also been proven to have the same suspensible and wettable qualities as the 50 percent material.

Calcium Arsenate—Market firm at recent advance. Production of commercial in October totaled 1,695 tons, compared with 1,425 tons in the preceding month.

Lead Arsenate—Market position strong backed by the firm situation in crude materials. October production totaled 1,462 tons, compared with 1,098 tons in September.

Sulphur

Supply situation remained tight, with the market firm. Indications suggest that NPA will shortly take formal action to assure equitable distribution for domestic use and for maintenance of exports to Marshall Plan and other friendly nations. According to producers, demand next year will be appreciably higher than output.

Simpson Retires as P. A. For Consolidated Rendering

E. A. Simpson has retired as purchasing agent for the Consolidated Rendering Company, effective January 1. He joined the firm as assistant purchasing agent in 1911 and was appointed purchasing agent in 1922. He will be succeeded by Victor A. Ericson.

Apex Fifty Years Old

The Apex Chemical Company, New York, is currently celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. In commenmoration of the occasion a dinner was tendered recently to kep employees at the New York hotel. Guest of honor was the founder and treasurer, Hugo Helburn, who simultaneously enjoyed his ninety-second birthday.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 3,480 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-41, January 8.

Adhesives, various, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,131, January 15.

Alcohol, 5,250 gallons, and dehydrated, 600 pint bottles, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-41, January 8.

Ammonium hydroxide, 1,300 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 294, January 4.

Calcium hypochlorite, 12,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Atlanta, Ga.) invitation 31, January 10.

Caustic soda, flake, 101,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 294, January 4.

Chemicals, various, unspecified, Signal Corps Procurement Agency (2800 S. 20th street, Philadelphia 45, attention: bidder list section) invitation 603, January 29.

Chlorinated lime, 8,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7946, January 9.

Cuprous cyanide, 3,456 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7932, January 10.

Dessicant, high absorption capacity, 48,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7929, January 10.

Glycerin, 10,112 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7892, January 12.

Insecticides: sovacide, 600 gallons, chlordane, 500 pounds, rotenone, 300 pounds, benzene hexachloride, 3,000 pounds, unspecified, 1,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Langley Base, Va.) invitation 53, January 9; chlordane, 2,380 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7971, January 8; chlordane emulsifyable concentrate, 27,294 gallons, invitation 7938, January 5.

Laundry sour, 55,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7944, January 12.

Linseed oil, kettle-boiled, 5,000 gallons, raw, 19,200 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,157, January 8.

Methanol, 1,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8042, January 22.

Methyl violet toner, 3,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation 263, January 12.

Metol, 900 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 96028-R/3, January 5.

Paint & allied products: dope, pyroxylin, 568 gallons, enamel, 13,150 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,059, January 3; varnish, shellac, 1,140 gallons, and spar, 3,000 gallons, invitation B-53,142, January 8; primer, 14,300 gallons, invitation B-53,159, January 5; enamel, 5,000 gallons, invitation B-53,177, January 4; bituminous coating, 13,000 gallons, lacquer, brushing, 500 gallons, invitation B-53,097, January 15; enamel, rust-inhibiting, 729,500 gallons, invitation B-53,169, January 3; pyroxylin lacquer, 153,750 gallons, invitation B-53,044, January 16; enamel, 1,600 gallons, paint, 1,000 gallons, and primer, 650 gallons, Bonneville Power Administration (827 N.E. Oregon Street, Portland, Oregon) invitation 5527, January 12; enamel, 10,500 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11577, January 4; enamel, 2,056 gallons, and paint, 2,612 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (P.O.B. 59, Louisville 1, Ky.) invitation CIVENG-79, January 18.

Paint & varnish remover, 23,650 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,159, January 5.

Red squill, fortified, 14,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7970, January 4.

Phosphoric acid, 188,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7957, January 17.

Potassium salts, various, in ¼-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 769, January 4.

Radium elements, 1,000 mg, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7934, January 3.

Salt, rock, 666,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7853, January 10.

Silver chloride, 150 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7992, January 9.

Soda, caustic, 1,067,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7914, January 11.

Sodium arsenite, 44,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7846, January 8.

Sodium bicarbonate, 73,120 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7917, January 10.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 9462, January 3.

Sodium hydroxide, ACS pellets, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 294, January 4.

Sodium hypochlorite solution, 82,875 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7908, January 9.

Sodium metasilicate, 520,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7902, January 2.

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, 120,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7918, January 11.

Sodium resinate, 16,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7906, January 3.

Sodium sulphite, 35,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7920, January 5.

Sodium thiosulphate, photographic, 95,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7940, January 5.

Spices, ground: black pepper, 230,000 pounds, and nutmeg, 1,100 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 1037, January 4.

Starch, laundry, 80,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7891, January 10.

Tetrachlorethylene, 28,050 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7931, January 10.

Thinner, pyroxylin dope and lacquer, 169,200 gallons, paint, volatile mineral spirits, 168,200 gallons, synthetic enamel, 573,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,142, January 8.

Trisodium phosphate, 97,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7900, January 3; 960,000 pounds, invitation 7928, January 11; 90,000 pounds, Federal Supply Office (Washington 25) invitation 94919-2-T, January 3.

Turpentine, type I, 9,600 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,142, January 8.

Ultramarine blue, 2,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-249, January 9.

Weed killer, 39,700 pounds, Bonneville Power Administration (827 N.E. Oregon Street, Portland, Oregon) invitation 5524, January 10.

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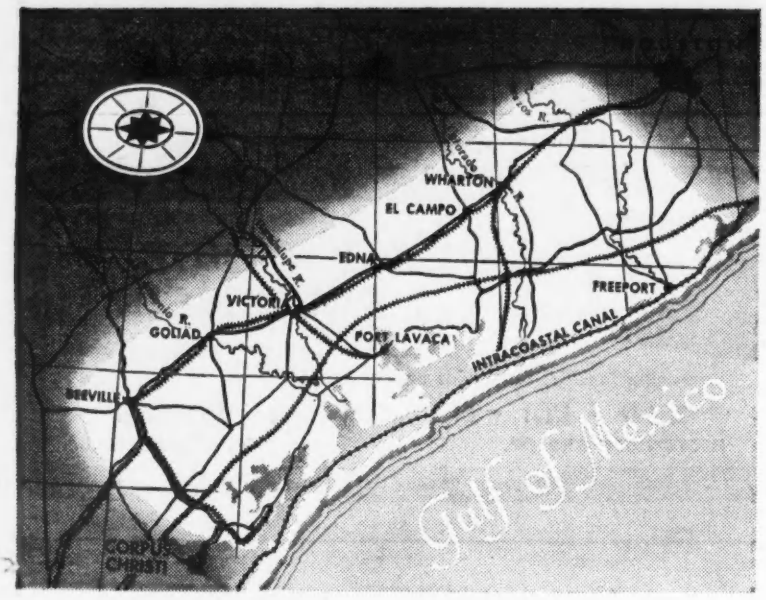

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Petroleum Derivatives

Apart from Philadelphia, where one producer put into effect a previously-announced increase of one cent per gallon on propane, prices were firm everywhere in last week's market for petroleum derivatives. Observance of the request by the Economic Stabilization Agency that prices on refined products remain frozen at December 18 levels appeared to be tradewise, the Philadelphia adjustment having no bearing on the situation since it antedated the government's directive.

Petroleum toluol and xylol were extremely narrow, as were higher boilers and blends of high aromatics content. Other aromatic-aliphatic blends were in slightly better supply. Demand was intense all around.

Stocks of aliphatics were reported ample for all present needs, though suppliers emphasized that there was no great surplus of material to spare. Call for these materials remained excellent. Liquefied petroleum gases were short, with much of current butane output going into Winter motor fuel production.

Both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were on the narrow side, and indications were that they would remain that way for some time to come. Stocks of petrolatum and white mineral oils were similarly snug. However, prices on these two last-named materials were said to be stiffening, though there was no official action noted anywhere in last week's market.

The American Petroleum Institute estimated 1950 crude oil production at 1,973,000,000 barrels, an increase of 133,000,000 barrels above 1949 output, but approximately 47,000,000 barrels below the record high reached in 1948.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Petroleum toluol and xylol remained tight all along the line during the period. Call from consuming sources continued heavy, with demand from the paint trade especially high. Prices were firm, and, in view of the December 18 freeze requested by ESA, there was every indication that they would remain that way pending further price guidance from the government.

Higher boiling aromatics were in as snug a position as pure toluol and xylol, with little or no hope for easement within the immediate future. Aromatic-aliphatic blends were also short, supplies decreasing in availability as they approached pure aromatics content. Demand continued strong. Quotations were without change.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Although demand remained excellent last week, supplies were reported sufficient to cover most consumer requirements. Sellers pointed out, however, that there was no great surplus to spare. Prices were steady, and indications in the market were that they would remain that way, at least, until further clarification of the ESA request that refined petroleum products continue frozen at December 18 levels.

Lacquer Diluent—This section continued without substantial change during the period. Quotations held fast, and were expected to remain that way into the immediate future. Demand was still at a good pace. While minor difficulties were reported in some areas, the supply situation in general was said to be ample for most present needs.

Mineral Spirits—Consumer interest remained high during the past seven-day period. There was no change in the supply situation, stocks, while not overly abundant, continuing sufficient to meet most consumer requirements. Listings held steady.

Rubber Solvents—There was no change in the supply-and-demand situation during the period. Stocks were reported ample for all present needs, though not so large that they could cover any sudden upsurge in requirements. Demand continued good. Prices were firm, and were expected to remain that way, at least, until further price guidance from the government.

Stoddard Solvent—Sellers indicated that the market in general was abiding by the recent ESA request that producers hold fast at December 18 price levels. How long this might continue was anybody's guess, but the trade was confident that further price directives from the government would clarify what was, at best, a muddled situation. Supplies were up to ordinary needs of consumer industries, though there was little surplus material to spare. Interest remained good.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There was no particular change in this market last week. Supplies, while sufficient for present needs, were not overly large. Demand was at excellent levels. Quotations were steady and expected to remain that way, at least, until further price guidance from the government.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Tankcar quotations on butane and propane in group 3 stood fast last week at 5c. and 4c. per gallon, respectively. There was no butane available in the East. However, propane, in tankcars, was priced at 7c. to 8c. per gallon in New York. The same range also went into effect in Philadelphia during the week, as one seller enforced a previously-announced 1c. increase at that point. The advance, initially announced before the December 18 deadline set by ESA for the price freeze on refined petroleum products, was delayed fifteen days because of contractual obligations. Meanwhile, supplies of both liquefied petroleum gases remained scarce all around. Demand for butane was especially heavy, primarily from makers of Winter motor fuel.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The supply position continued extremely snug during the period. Demand, which has been at excellent levels for some time now, remained heavy, with little or no likelihood of easement in the immediate future. There were no price changes, and none were contemplated.

Paraffin—This wax was in a similar position last week. Stocks were very much on the narrow side. Inquiry was large, with every indication of it continuing that way for some time to come. Prices were without change.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Domestic production of crude in 1950 was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 1,973,000,000 barrels, an increase of 133,000,000 barrels above 1949 output, but approximately 47,000,000 barrels below the record high reached in 1948. The capacity of the nation's refineries to process crude oil increased 114,500 barrels per day, refineries processing a total of 2,091,085,000 barrels. The previous high was 2,048,349,000 barrels in 1948.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Texas Railroad Commission estimated production in that state during 1950 at 852,000,000 barrels of oil and 112,000,000 barrels of natural gasoline and distillate. Output in 1950, though 46,000,000 barrels under the record production year of 1948, was believed to be approximately 186,000,000 barrels higher than 1949.

Other crude oil news during the week came out of Iran, where the Finance Minister of that country stated that the government had abandoned its efforts to nationalize its oil industry. However, it was revealed that new talks with the British owners of the major company operating in Iran will be started shortly in which the government will ask for greater tax and royalty payments from the concern.

Action on the request made by the Economic Stabilization Agency to six California refiners that they cancel boosts of 25c. per barrel in postings for low-gravity crude was held in abeyance last week pending a forthcoming conference be-

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 16 totaled 247,274,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 246,342,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 932,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,422,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 490,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tween the refiners and government officials. Apart from this one minor clash, the oil industry in general appeared to be observing the December 8 deadline set by ESA for the price freeze on crude oil postings.

Petrolatum—Prices were reported to be stiffening, though there was no official action of any rises anywhere in the market last week. Observers felt that the current confusion over price directives from the government may have been the major factor in this inactivity, although industry at large was reported to be making a determined effort to hold the price line. Supplies continued extremely scarce, while demand remained at peak levels.

White Mineral Oils—Heavy consumer inquiry and narrow stocks continued to be the predominant factors in this market during the period. Sellers indicated that prices, though officially stable all along the line, had a very strong undertone, and, pending clarification of ESA price directives, it was believed that increases in the near future were not unlikely.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand has been holding at a good level for solvents and diluents with supplies still adequate to meet present inquiry. Price listings are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Supplies continue to tighten for butane with strong demand reported from all users of this material. Propane is not as freely available as in weeks past. Prices are unchanged with butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and propane quoted 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

Strong demand is reported for high melting point paraffin waxes. Supplies are tight with no surplus in sight. Prices remain firm as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, 7.55c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound, respectively.

Oil Industry to Celebrate Spindletop Well Birthday

The oil industry is planning a year-long birthday celebration in 1951 commemorating the golden anniversary of the Spindletop oil will, which was brought in in 1901. High-spot of the year's events will be the January 10 program planned for Beaumont, Tex., by the Spindletop fiftieth anniversary commission. Anniversary activities are keyed to the theme, "Spindletop—Where Oil Became an Industry."

Among the speakers scheduled to speak at the January 10 celebration are the following:—B. Brewster Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich., and Walter S. Carpenter, jr., chairman of the board of directors, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Continental Oil Promotes Baker

E. R. Baker, manager of Continental Oil Company's central research laboratories, has been advanced to assistant manager of the development and research department at Ponca City, Okla.

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Oils and Greases Sales Analyzed in U.S. Report

An analysis of the nation's sales of lubricating oils and greases, released by the Department of Commerce, reveals many facts of interest to the petroleum trade and those businesses which use its products. The analysis, based on 1947 data the most recent figures available in the field, shows among other facts:—

That the value of lubricants produced was about equal to the value of distillate fuel oil production although the quantity of lubricants produced was only about one-tenth as large as production of distillate fuel oil; that combined sales of lubricants by seventeen large companies accounted for 82.3 percent of all sales, and that eight large industrial states used 63 percent of all industrial lubricants consumed in the United States.

Sales of lubricants in all states and in five peroleum districts are set forth according to types and company classifications. All lubricating oil and grease sales, including automotive, aviation, and industrial, are are reported in five detailed tables which accompany the discussion. The survey was carried out for the American Petroleum Institute which initiated and financed the collection and analysis of the data. Winona Patton Stehman, of the Office of Industry and Commerce, prepared the survey.

This is the second part of an over-all study, the first part of which was issued in December, 1948. General refiners, lubricating refiners, compounders and marketers are included in the analysis which reflects responses by 95 percent of the industry.

Released as part of the department's business information service, the fourteen-page analysis is for sale for 15 cents at the printing services division, Department of Commerce, Washington, and at the department's field offices. The full title of the pamphlet is "Sales of Lubricating Oils and Greases, 1947 (Part 2) by States, Types and Company Classifications."

Shale Oil Extraction Laboratory Tests Told

Information that would be valuable in the design and operation of commercial retorts for extracting oil from oil shale is presented in a Bureau of Mines report released by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. The report describes a laboratory study of the rate at which kerogen —organic matter largely insoluble in solvents for petroleum but easily converted to gas, shale oil and residual carbon by heat—is separated from oil shale at various temperatures. A free copy of report of investigations 4744, "A Thermal Decomposition Study of Colorado Oil Shale," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Socony Erecting LPG Distribution Plant in Conn.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, is now building a plant for filling and distributing liquefied petroleum gas in South Norwalk, Conn. The plant, which occupies a 55,000 square-foot section of the company's terminal on Wilson Point road, is expected to begin operations about the middle of next month. The one-story building upon completion will have equipment for de-icing, painting and filling bottles, as well as space for storing repair parts and supplies. Gas will be delivered to the plant by tankcar from Socony-Vacuum refineries.

Shell Reassigns Love

M. P. L. Love, manager of Shell Oil Company's manufacturing-research department in New York, has been appointed manager of Shell's Houston refinery, to succeed P. E. Foster, who is retiring the first of the year. Mr. Love will be succeeded in New York by Dr. D. L. Yabroff who, for the past sixteen years, has been on the staff of Shell Development Company. He has been an associate director of that organization since 1948.

Trade Briefs

Emil J. Senne, who retired in 1939 after forty-eight years with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, received a Certificate of Merit from the American Petroleum Institute recently in Chicago for his efforts in accident prevention.

Ivan Stohl, night superintendent of the Atlas refinery of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company at Buffalo, N. Y., will retire February 1 after forty years of service with the company.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Shown in the adjoining market box is a list of intermediate chemicals on which, as previously reported, price movements had been initiated by some producers early in the month, but on which revised price schedules of certain other producers had not as yet cleared. Early last week the last price adjustments were effected, and the market on these materials as a whole, was moved up by the amount shown.

Prices in this market were otherwise stable, although there were a few January 1 prices advancing, and these will be listed in the next issue of OPD. The index advanced 1.9 points, becoming 134.9.

With respect to price roll backs, top management had in most firms reached the conclusion that it would not be feasible to roll back prices until the price of basic raw materials entering into chemical products had been rolled back. In many items, and more especially in the large volume items, the margin of profit was so small that any price roll back without a corresponding roll back in basic raw materials would involve a financial loss.

The industry was currently faced with a real shortage in steel drums, and was beginning to require drum deposits on a wide scale.

Steel production for the week ended December 30 was reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute as 100.1 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 1,930,600 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 1,944,200 tons the previous week, and 1,716,300 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphanaphthol, 8c. per lb.
Alphanitronaphthalene, 4c. per lb.
Aminoazotoluene, 9c. per lb.
Betanaphthylamine, 20c. per lb.
Broenner's acid, 13c. per lb.
Chicago acid, 29c. per lb.
Cleve's acid, mixed, 7c. per lb.
Dimethylanilin, 2c. per lb.
Dinitrobenzene, crude, 2c. per lb.
purified, 2½c. per lb.
Dinitrophenol, 3c. per lb.
Dinitrotoluene, oily, ½c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
F acid, 15c. per lb.
G salt, 7c. per lb.
Gamma acid, 13c. per lb.
Malic acid, 5c. per lb.
Monochlorobenzene, 1c. per lb.
Neville & Winther's acid, 8c. per lb.
Nitrobenzene, 1c. per lb.
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, 4c. per lb.
Para-aminophenol, 9½c. per lb.
Paranitrotoluene, 3c. per lb.
Schaeffer's salt, 7c. per lb.
Sodium naphthionate, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1949	Dec. 30, 1949
134.9	133.0	123.2	107.5	110.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The price pattern on benzol remained unchanged from that which was reported earlier in the month following the upward adjustments in most quarters of the industry. Accordingly, at various shipping points benzol prices ranged from 30c. to 37c. per gallon, f.o.b. shipping point, depending upon the shipping point and the seller.

Meanwhile the supply position was still critical, with no relief in prospect for the new year, the general feeling being that, despite sustained high volume output, military intermediate end-use, in addition to civilian requirements, would make the overall availability more scarce than in 1950.

Production figures released by the Tariff Commission indicated that the production of motor grade benzol by tar distillers increased from 130,103 gallons in September to 1,110,099 gallons in October. Motor grade output by coke oven operators in October stood at 497,027 gallons, somewhat less than the 513,020 gallons produced in September.

Production of all other grades of benzol totaled 19,221,629 gallons in October, as against a total of 17,240,629 gallons in September. Of these totals there was produced by tar distillers and from petroleum sources 4,896,453 gallons in October, compared with the revised production figure for September of 4,472,122 gallons. Meanwhile the more refined grades of benzol turned out by cokeoven operators in October amounted to 14,325,176 gallons, against the September production figure of 12,768,649 gallons.

Creosote—This was about the only coaltar basic product which was not in short supply. Demand was well sustained and the item moved in heavy volume. Domestic output was augmented by substantial imports, which kept the overall supply position adequate to take care of all calls. Prices remained unchanged.

Production of creosote by tar distillers was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 9,520,821 gallons in October, compared with the revised production figure for September of 8,700,375 gallons. Cokeoven operators meanwhile turned out 2,256,201 gallons in October, as against an output of 2,706,963 gallons in September.

Cresols—The market on these items was regarded as critical on virtually all grades. Prices were firm at their higher levels established some weeks ago. Unlike phenols, there was only one price advance in cresols during December, whereas the former advanced twice due to increasing raw material prices.

Production figures released by the Tariff Commission reported the output of meta-para at 624,214 pounds in October, compared with the September production of 463,567 pounds. October production of ortho-meta-para amounted to 861,369 pounds, as against the September output of 840,730 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Coaltar source cresylic acids were particularly critical as compared with imported or petroleum source materials. This was because of the greater demand for low boiling acids. While a drum shortage in England had for some months handicapped shipment of imported acid to this country, domestic producers were currently experiencing a real drum shortage in this country because of the defense demands on steel. Accordingly domestic producers were beginning to require deposits on drums, and insisting upon their return. Material which had been previously shipped in non-returnable drums was now moving more frequently in returnable drums and at the same time producers were offering to buy back the old drums, previously shipped on a non-returnable basis, from their customers at flat rates.

Total overall production of refined cresylic acids from all sources was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 2,039,191 pounds in October, as compared with the September output of 2,290,866 pounds.

Naphthalene—Domestic production was moving at maximum rate of output, and was being augmented by substantial imports from abroad, making the total overall supply position easier than that which characterized cresylics and phenolic materials. Naphthalene was regarded as on the tight side, but not as yet critical. Whether or not it would become so depended to a large extent upon how well imports hold up.

It was reported that following higher price agreements between foreign sellers and American buyers, the arrival of naphtalene was stimulated, indicating that the recent slowing of imports from abroad was due more to a price holdout on the part of the sellers, than to an actual lack of material in foreign sources. That there was some actual increased consumption in Europe of their own naphthalene was of course true, but it did not as yet add up to any great curtailment in the overall amounts available for export.

Prices on domestic material were firm at their recently established higher levels, and on crude material there was a ¼ cent price spread between different producers.

According to information released by the Tariff Commission, total domestic production of crude naphthalene in October amounted to 29,162,740 pounds, an increase over the September output of 24,086,129 pounds. Of the total crude production, tar distillers accounted for 20,230,509 pounds in October and 15,807,541 pounds in September, the balance being cokeoven production amounting to 8,932,231 pounds in October and 8,278,588 pounds in September. Refined naphtha-

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended December 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

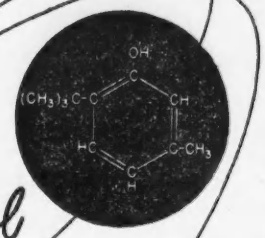
Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	941,297
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,493,089
Benzol	gals.	3,172,042
Coaltar	gals.	14,441,817
Creosote oil	gals.	580,251
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,972,855
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,210
Toluol	gals.	599,593
Xylol	gals.	154,733

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

MBMC

Mono-tert-butyl-meta-cresol



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This chemical closely resembles thymol in structure, with the isopropyl group of thymol replaced by the tert-butyl group of MBMC. It will undergo most of the reactions of the lower alkylated phenols. As an intermediate, Koppers MBMC is useful in the production of rubber antioxidants and the perfume fixative musk ambrette. It should also be considered as a raw material for rubber processing chemicals, lubricating oil additives, and synthetic resins.

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KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. • Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

lene produced by tar distillers in October totaled 8,404,652 pounds in October, as against the September output of 8,797,764 pounds.

Phenol—Demand prospects for the new year were estimated to be heavier than those of the last half of 1950, due in large measure to expanded war production. This situation was faced with curtailed availability of raw materials, particularly benzol and chlorine, by virtue of the available supplies of these basic raw materials being under heavy pressure of demand for war production products other than phenol. Accordingly, the new year outlook was one of curtailed phenol output in the face of heavier demand, making the market more critical than heretofore. What was felt certain to happen was that there would be considerably less material available for civilian end-use as a result of the prior demands of the war production program.

Prices during December underwent two advances, the first one being made to partially offset previous increases in the price of such basic raw materials as benzol and chlorine as well as alkalies. This adjustment had no more than been made when benzol increased again in price, and phenol producers moved upward again with a fractionally higher price adjustment in an effort to offset partially the benzol price rise. Even after the price adjustments, the margin of profit between the overall cost of production and the new selling price was extremely narrow, it was stated.

The combined production of both technical and refined USP, synthetic and natural phenols amounted in October to 29,934,784 pounds, an increase over the 25,691,686 pounds produced in September.

Pyridin—Demand from the pharmaceutical industry, particularly, continued to run in excess of available supplies. Prices were still quoted between different producers at a spread of some 15c. per pound, but the market was so tight that no seller had any reason to care what competitive price schedules were, because he could readily dispose of all available material at any price. Less than carlot drum quantities in the current market moved at 90c. to $1.05 per pound.

Toluol—The market remained unchanged from the severe shortage which has characterized it over recent months. Prices were firm at the higher levels established on petroleum source material several weeks ago, and more recently on coaltar source material. The feeling was expressed in informed sources that in so far as petroleum source material was concerned, prices having been established prior to December 1, that current levels would be strictly adhered to in line with the government's request that the petroleum industry hold the line on prices of all refined petroleum products at the December 18 level, and on crudes at the December 8 level. To this request, it was said the petroleum industry was giving serious, and very likely, favorable consideration. This included aliphatic and aromatic solvent materials. Whether or not it would apply to chemical products several of which were advanced around December 15 was a matter of conjecture.

Cokeoven production of toluol was reported as 2,902,176 gallons in October, as against the 2,542,293 gallons turned out in September. Production from all other sources amounted to 1,885,042 gallons in October and 4,099,417 gallons in September. Much of the drop in October output under the September output was due to a strike in some producing quarters.

Xylol—What was reported above with respect to toluol prices from petroleum sources, likewise applied to xylol. Meanwhile, the market for coaltar source material was very tight, and the overall supply position of xylol was one of scarcity in the face of heavy demand. The Tariff Commission reported the October output of xylol from all sources as amounting to 4,428,825 gallons as against the September output of 5,769,660 gallons.

Dyes

Output of chrome blue black R, C.I. 202, for October was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 71,953 pounds. Direct black EW, C.I. 581, was produced in October in the amount of 1,218,245 pounds, as against the 726,833 pounds turned out in September. Naphthol AS, F.P. 302, was produced in October in an amount totalling 91,179 pounds, as against the September output of 57,079 pounds.

Intermediates

There were several intermediates on which price changes were initiated earlier in the month, but on which OPD carried until this issue a price spread because some producers had not until late the pre-

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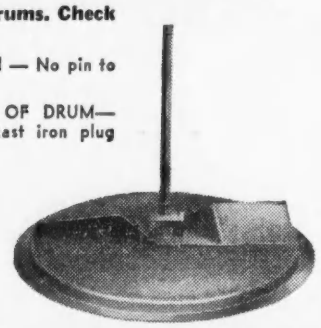

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vious week or early last week gone along with the price increases. Accordingly, these intermediates had not as yet appeared in the coaltar market box, indicating that the market as a whole had moved up on these items.

Included among the intermediates in this state of flux pricewise, but upon which the price pattern clarified last week, were alphanitronaphthalene, alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthol, Broenner's acid, betahydroxynaphthoic acid, Chicago acid, Cleve's acid, F acid, gamma acid, Neville and Winther's acid, S acid, aminoazotoluene, dimethylanilin, dinitrotoluene dinitrobenzene, dinitrophenol, G salt, nitrobenzene, Schaeffer's salt, sodium naphthionate, betanaphthylamine, paranitrotoluene, and para-aminophenol.

Anilin—Producers were under constant heavy pressure of demand for quantities beyond their ability to supply by virtue of the benzol and chlorine shortages. Accordingly, what material could be turned out was equitably distributed among established accounts in an effort to take care of their immediate needs as nearly as possible. Prospects for any improvement in the overall supply position were bleak, indeed, because of the fact that the raw material outlook for the coming year was still more uncertain than that which characterized the market in the last half of 1950. Moreover, demand was likely to be still heavier.

Production reported by the Tariff Commission indicated that the October output was 9,141,205 pounds, as against the September production figure of 8,543,283 pounds. Prices which were recently adjusted upward were so adjusted because of the accumulated increased cost on scrap iron, benzol and chlorine.

Monochlorobenzene—Heavy civilian requirements for chemical products in which this material is an intermediate, together with mounting requirements for military end-use materials, gave a bleak prospect for any relief in the new year from the severe shortages which had characterized the market for this item during the last half of 1950. Most observers felt that the overall supply position was likely to be more critical in the immediate future than it was in the past. The shortages were, of course, directly traceable to the increasing scarcity of benzol and chlorine, as more and more of the available supplies of these basic raw materials were being shunted into direct and indirect military production channels.

The higher price position which characterized the current market for monochlorobenzene was the result of accumulated increased raw material costs, making this item, even after the price advance, a relatively unattractive item from a profit standpoint, the saving feature being its large volume production. Output in October amounted to 34,801,436 pounds, compared with the September output of 28,801,295 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Prices for bag carlot quantities ranged from 19 cents to 20½ cents per pound, depending upon seller, with tankcars and less than carlot quantities priced accordingly. This price spread between different producers of 1½ cents per pound was felt likely to carry over for the first quarter. Some producers as of January 1 who were previously quoting 19 cents per pound, advanced prices to 20½ cents. This applied to producers in both the East and the West. The 19 cent figure prevailed in those quarters which had previously been quoting 17½ cents. The overall market advance of 1½ cents per pound was previously reported, and the action referred to herein was merely a shifting of certain price schedules within the range of 19 to 20½ cents, previously existing in the market.

Supplies were still on the tight side, demand running consistently heavy, and producers were operating against a backlog of orders. Production output in October amounted to 19,902,102 pounds as compared with the September production figure of 19,031,422 pounds.

Styrene—The government synthetic rubber program was rolling at an ever-increasing momentum. This called for more and more styrene, which in turn exerted heavier priority demands on the available benzol, and left less styrene for civilian enduses and general plastics production. Output of styrene monomer in October amounted to 52,570,677 pounds in October, an increase over the 50,113,024 pounds produced in September.

Synthetic Carbazole Being Produced by Reilly Tar

Synthetic carbazole ($C_{12}H_9N$) now is available in commercial quantities from Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., with the recent activation of a newly-perfected process developed by the research and development division, it was announced December 26.

According to Dr. F. E. Cislak, Reilly director of research, the new process frees industry from uncertain reliance upon the production of carbazole from the usual coaltar method. Adequate supplies of this raw material now are assured for many different industries. As the basic raw material for the hydrone series of dyes, carbazole has been known to the dyestuff industry for many years. It is also useful in the manufacture of explosives and in organic syntheses.

Among the newer uses for carbazole are: Its interaction with acetylene to form vinyl carbazole—useful in electronics because of its dielectric properties and high melting point; its alkylation to form lubricants; its nitration and halogenation to make insecticides; its use as a rubber antioxidant; its use to inhibit rancid odors in synthetic detergents.

Reilly synthetic carbazole has a molecular weight of 167 and a purity of 97 percent minimum. It boils at approximately 353.5°C., and its melting point is 245°C. (initial) minimum. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons and very soluble in pyridine bases.

Koppers Appoints Salner Precipitator Dept. Head

Appointment of Edward Salner as manager of the precipitator department of the metal products division of Koppers Company, Inc., was announced December 27 by Walter F. Perkins, vice-president and general manager of the metal products division. He succeeds Frank H. Linthicum, who died on December 11, 1950.

A native of McKeesport, Pa., Mr. Salner was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in industrial engineering by Purdue University. He joined Koppers metal products division as personnel manager in 1939 and became assistant works manager in 1942. Two years later he was transferred to the company's tar products division as industrial relations manager.

In 1945 he joined the State Department as labor attache at the embassy in Vienna. He returned to Koppers as a sales engineer in the precipitator department in 1947 and the following year was named assistant manager of that department.

Phthalate Plasticizers Data Sheets Offered by Pitts. Coke

Technical data sheets describing "Pittsburgh PX" phthalate plasticizers have been released by the plasticizer division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This information covers three phthalate ester plasticizers of special interest to the vinyl resin, rubber, and protective coatings industries—"PX-104" (dibutyl phthalate), "PX-108," (di-iso-octyl phthalate), and "PX-138" (dioctyl phthalate).

The data sheet on each of these products includes a table of properties of the pure compound, a description of the product's uses, and an indication of the compatibility of each plasticizer with various natural and synthetic resins.

In addition, the information includes sales specifications and full commercial information regarding containers, shipping points, and drum color code.

Copies of these data sheets can be obtained from the main office of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Grant building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Sapolin Paints, Inc., New York, has distributed bonuses equivalent to one to four weeks salary to its employees.

Pratt & Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y., presented watches to eight employees for twenty years of service with the company and cuff-links to four others for ten years service at its annual employee Christmas parties.

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Obituaries

Anton Bamberger

Anton Bamberger, head of the A. Bamberger Corporation and American Molding Powder & Chemical Corporation, both Brooklyn, N. Y., died in Kew Gardens December 28. He was sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Bamberger was a native of Germany and had his own chemical concern in Hanover before he fled the Hitler government in 1938. He was an adviser for the plastic industry to the War Production Board in World War II. He was a member of the Society of the Plastic Industry and was elected a Plastic Pioneer of the society in 1944.

Henry L. Condit

Henry L. Condit, retired assistant secretary of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, died in Orange, N. J., December 21. He was seventy-one years of age. He had been affiliated with the company, from which he retired in 1947, for fifty years.

Ralph C. Holmes

Ralph Clinton Holmes, retired president and chairman of the board of the Texas Company, died at his winter home in Orlando, Fla., December 22. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Holmes became associated with the oil industry when he quit school to join the Standard Oil Company in Olean, N. Y. He then served with the Solar Refining Company, in Galatea, Ohio, and joined Texaco at its incorporation in 1902.

Most of Mr. Holmes' early career was devoted to the construction of refineries and development of manufacturing processes. He is noted for the Holmes gasoline cracking process and the Holmes-Manley process.

Mr. Holmes became a director of Texaco in 1906 and, in 1913, was advanced to vice-president and chairman of the manufacturing and marketing committee. He became a member of the executive committee and president of the Texas Company of Mexico in 1920. In 1922, he took over the presidency of the Texas Steamship Company, in charge of Texaco's marine affairs, and was elected president of Texaco in 1926.

Mr. Holmes was forced out of his position as president in 1933 when he engaged in an inter-company struggle with the Lapham family, which dominated Texaco's board for many years.

Clarence S. Smith

Clarence Sanford Smith, a vice-president of J. Lee Smith & Co., importer and manufacturer of dry colors, New York, died December 24 in Montclair, N. J. He was forty-three years old. Mr. Smith, who had been with the company for seventeen years, was a grandson of its founder.

Holiday Mementoes Received

With grateful appreciation to its friends, OPD hereby acknowledges the receipt of holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill from:—

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Alfred and Charles Nauheim.
Phillips Petroleum Company.
Proprietary Association.
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc.
Zophar Mills, Inc.

Tenn. Eastman Correction

In the story on the dissolution of Tennessee Eastman Corporation in last week's OPD, a typographical error made it read Texas Eastman rather than Tennessee Eastman Company, division of Eastman Kodak Company. Texas Eastman Company also becomes an Eastman Kodak division today.

Trade Briefs

Freeport Sulphur Company has elected Francis Kernan to the board of directors. He is a partner of White, Weld & Co.

John J. Timanus has been appointed secretary of the purchase and stores division of the Association of American Railroads.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

From a price point of view the market was relatively quiet last week. Menthol continued strong by virtue of the cessation of shipments from China, and prices moved up another 25 cents per pound following the sharp advances of recent weeks. Cocoa butter reflected the stronger commodity market with a rise of 2 cents per pound. As a result of small producer competitive pressure stemming from a few firms, the price of diethylstilbestrol declined some $40 per kilo, although large producers with established accounts tended to hold to former price schedules. The index advanced 0.8 point becoming 267.1.

With respect to price roll backs, there were no developments in the chemical industry last week, other than a clarification of the minds of top management that chemical prices could not roll back until the price of basic raw materials were rolled back. Most large volume chemical products have such a narrow margin of profit in them that loss would be incurred if prices were rolled back without a corresponding reduction in basic raw material prices.

Firms which had held up billing temporarily, went ahead last week with their billing at the announced higher prices. In many instances, where price announcements were temporarily held up in their mailing, management decided to release them and mailing was effected.

Glycerin and alcohol were in as tight a supply position as ever, with little or no relief in prospect. The pressure of demand on ketones was strong, and esters were all regarded as in critical supply. Ethers were short. Antibiotics were moving promptly from production into consuming channels. Hard mercurials held firm in the face of mounting quicksilver prices.

The critical steel drum shortage caused many firms to require deposits on all drums in chemical shipment.

Acetanilide—A price spread of 1c. per pound between different producers of technical material continued to characterize the market following recent upward price adjustments. USP material held firm. Demand for the technical was strong, but USP material was in little demand because in the pharmaceutical industry its analgesic end uses had been largely replaced by other drugs. Production of USP and technical material combined amounted in October to 402,907 pounds.

Acetone—Prices have in recent months ranged from 8½c. to 10c. per pound in tankcars, depending upon seller. This price spread was expected to carry over into the new year. Demand was reported as heavy against limited supplies, continuing the tight market position which has characterized this item during the last half of 1950.

Production for October was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 47,240,160 pounds, as against the revised production figure for September of 42,279,073 pounds.

Antibiotics — Prices at the bulk level were firm and unchanged. Demand for streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, penicillin, and related antibiotics was characterized by sustained heavy pressure with producers operating against a backlog of orders. Some of the less widely used antibiotics such as bacitracin and tyrothricin were in a better supply position, but still in good demand. Terramycin was receiving growing attention and interest.

In late October the Chilean Foreign Trade Council agreed to the free import of antibiotics, provided the rate of exchange for payment be raised from 31 to 60 Chilean Pesos per U. S. dollar. The explanation of this demand with respect to the rate of exchange was that at the former preferential rate of exchange, it was impossible to assure the maintenance of supplies because that rate of exchange encouraged dealers to import material and in turn export it at considerable profit. This diversion of the commodity created a serious shortage of antibiotics in the country.

Tariff Commission reports indicated that the October output of penicillin and its salts amounted to 23,171,006 million Oxford units, as compared with the September production figure of 20,167,583 million Oxford units. Meanwhile, the production of regular streptomycin salts in October stood at 1,092,816 grams, as against the 2,419,131 grams turned out in September. Dihydrostreptomycin output in October amounted to 7,244,002 grams, only very slightly under the 7,434,321 grams turned out in September.

Amyl Acetate—Supplies of this item were very tight, and the fermentation product acutely so. The combined production of normal and isoamyl acetates of 90 percent strength amounted in October to 342,208 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, as against the revised production figure for September of 211,133 pounds.

Aspirin—Demand was reported as steady at a good volume. Prices were holding firm at their recently established higher levels, and no further price change was contemplated. Supplies were said to be adequate.

Production in October was reported as amounting to 1,081,218 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, as against the September output of 1,115,844 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—This item was in a quite short supply, synthetic production facilities being of insufficient capacity to take care of the sharply curtailed fermentation output. Consequently all producers were hard pressed for material. October production, however, was substantially above that of September, according to the Tariff Commission, which reported the October output at 16,598,234 pounds as against the revised figure for September of 11,623,822 pounds.

Camphor — The market was firm to strong in all its aspects; this applied to both natural and synthetic material. Improvement in world demand for natural camphor has caused a more than 10 percent increase in prices listed by the Provincial Camphor Bureau on Taiwan (Formosa). In the following prices, the first named is the new quotation, and the price in parenthesis were those prevailing prior to the advance: Improved "B" powder, 81.4c. (66c.) per kilogram; refined powder, 40c. (33c.) per pound; slabs, 45c. (38c.) per pound; tablets, 52c. (47c.) per pound, all f.o.b. Keelung in United States currency. September imports of natural camphor were: Powder, 166,000 pounds; tablets, 25,000 pounds.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were advanced in some quarters but not in others, resulting in a price spread between different producers. Beans were so scarce that no reliable estimate of their price position could be determined, and accordingly OPD continued to list no prices available.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 9,486 bags, equivalent to 1,422,900 pounds, compared with 31,604 bags or 4,740,600 pounds the previous week, and 58,557 bags or 8,783,550 pounds during the corresponing week of last year.

Total castor bean imports during 1950 amounted to 1,620,889 bags, equivalent to 243,133,350 pounds, as against the 1949 import total of 1,908,887 bags, equivalent to 286,333,050 pounds.

Cocoa Butter—The market has moved up slightly to compensate for the moderate price recovery that has developed of late in the raw material market. Quotations ranged 70c. to 75c. per pound according to seller and quantity.

Diethylstilbestrol — Competition appeared to have the upper hand and from a position in which it was admitted that open quotations named by major producers could be shaded, the article moved into definitely lower price strata. According to producer, the 10 kilo price ranged from $180 to $240 per kilo. On the $180 basis, 5 kilo lots were available at $181 and single kilos were to be had at $182.50. And it may now be said that a new producer in the west is understood to have taken business at $170.

Ethyl Acetate—Output of the 85 percent grade in October was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 8,168,437 pounds, as compared with September at 7,922,083 for the revised production figure.

Prices were previously reported in OPD as sharply up on the fermentation material. Synthetic was advanced December 1,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Lecithin, edible, 1c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Diethylstilbestrol, $40 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
267.1	266.3	259.9	255.8	254.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

and it was reported that another 1c. per pound increase in prices was being effected in some quarters at the new year.

Ethyl Ether — The October output of technical and USP ethers was reported by the Tariff Commission as 4,020,170 pounds, compared with the September output of 3,185,133 pounds.

Demand was reported as strong, against limited supplies. Fermentation source USP industrial materials were priced at 19c. per pound in tankcars, while synthetic ethyl ether was priced in tankcars at 14c. per pound.

Ethyleneglycol — The market on this item was characteristically one of short supplies under a firm price structure, the recent price advances holding firmly in the industry. Production was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 45,385,048 pounds in October, as against the revised production figure for September of 41,818,315 pounds. It was estimated that some three quarters of the nation's ethyleneglycol output goes into the antifreeze market.

Formaldehyde — Demand was reported as well sustained in its strong position of recent months. Supplies were scarce, due in large part to the methanol shortage. Prices were firm at their recently higher established levels as previously reported.

On a 37 percent weight basis, production in October was reported by the Tariff Commission as 73,624,269 pounds, compared with the September output of 76,086,036 pounds.

Gelatin — Total October production of gelatin for purposes other than photographic, amounted to 4,354,162 pounds, compared with 3,718,316 pounds, during September and 3,016,427 pounds, during October of last year. This left stocks at the end of October at 5,503,425 pounds, after sales amounting to 3,497,122 pounds.

Glycerin—December price movements in this item were slow and varied. An upward price adjustment began early in the month with an increase of 3 cents per pound on the outside of the current price quotations. OPD price listings show a wide range in price quotations representing the spread between the price schedules of different producers. The initial December price rise on the high side of the range, widened it still further. After the middle of the month, however, one producer and then another who quoted prices at the low side of the range, advanced schedules 5 cents per pound, reflecting the higher cost of fats and oils. By last week all producers had effected December price advances, and the low side of the range was 5 cents per pound higher generally. This narrowed, by a net of 2 cents per pound, the price spread between different producers. For example, CP glycerin under the new schedules ranged in tankcars from 54¼ cents to 58 cents per pound.

Demand was running far behind available supplies. DO rated orders were increasing in number, and a sharp increase in their number were expected after the first of the year, when the war material production program gets more nearly under way.

There was no evidence of any easing of the supply position of glycerin at the year end, and after the first of the new year it was felt that demand would increase without a corresponding increase in supply, resulting in a further tightening of the market. By virtue of this general glycerin shortage over an extended period, due in large part to the increased potential usage by industry as evidenced by the 1950 consumption figures, synthetic glycerin production was planned to be increased by 50 percent through construction of new plant facilities, and the producers of such glycerin replacements or alternates as sorbitol and pentaerythritol for certain enduses were expanding their production facilities very considerably. Relief through these expanded plant facilities, however, would not be felt until during the last half of 1951 in most instances.

Hexachlorophene—This item in recent years has met with increasing trade acceptance, and price quotations were accordingly being inserted in the OPD prices current section this week. Current price schedules listed fiber drums of 110 pounds at $2.60 per pound, 25 to 50-pound lots at $2.75 per pound, and 5 to 10-pound quantities at $2.75. Single 1-pound tins were quoted at $3.00.

Menthol — The market continued to strengthen and advance on spot, and late in the period quotations ranged $13.50 to $14 per pound. As to the future, Japan recedes as a possible point from which needed menthol may be obtained; apparently there is not much unsold menthol there, only sufficient to permit occasional offerings of very small lots.

Some relief may come from Brazil. In fact, relief for menthol can come only from that country. Brazilian price ideas on new crop work out at about $13 per pound here. A recent British report was to the effect that the Bank of Brazil is

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examining proposals for the exportation of crystalized menthol against *imports of products that are subject to license.* (The italics belong to OPD.)

With all export direct from China or through Hong Kong being banned by the United States government, the Chinese Reds will probably seek to expand menthol business with England. There are believed to be several thousand unsold cases of menthol still in Red hands. If sold to England, the menthol still could not be imported here because of its origin. But larger sales to England by the Reds would remove Britain from the Brazilian market —which might be a factor apt to ease the Brazilian price ideas some time in the future.

Methanol—This item was in tight supply due in part to heavy demand but more particularly due to curtailed output in some quarters because of insufficient petroleum gas supply. Prices were firmly held at the higher levels established some weeks ago.

October production of synthetic methanol was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 81,725,203 pounds, whereas the September output was 86,211,894 pounds. Natural methanol output in October was 1,176,820 pounds, as against 1,215,406 pounds in September.

Methylethyl Ketone—Despite the very considerably increased production capacity of the country constructed during the postwar period, demand for this item was such that supplies were tight, although not critical. The severe shortage of ester solvents was a contributing factor. The black market which characterized world war II days, was essentially absent, indicating that producers were doing a good job in meeting the immediate requirements of industry for this large volume ketone solvent. Prices were firm and expected to hold for the next quarter at 11 cents per pound in tankcars, 12¾ cents in drum carlots, and 13½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol — The market continued to show evidence of strong demand without any apparent let up from consuming industries. Prices maintained their firm position in which tankcars were quoted at 13½ cents per pound, drum carlots at 15¼ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 16 cents. Supplies were expected to continue tight.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—The ester shortage which was very acute, continued to cause added heavy pressure of demand on MIBK, and the market remained in its tight supply position characteristic of the item over recent months. Prices were firm and unchanged from the 13 cents per pound in tankcars which has been quoted in recent weeks. Carlot drum quantities were listed at 14¾ cents per pound and less than carlot drum quantities at 15½ cents.

Milk Powder—The market in skimmed milk powder maintained a firm tone, although it was said that interest last week ran somewhat behind that of recent weeks. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were short.

Whole milk powder, on the other hand, under good demand against limited supply, assumed a stronger tone and prices moved up 2 cents per pound on roller process material and 1 cent on spray process material.

CCC purchases of skimmed milk powder for the December 14 to 20 period consisted of 170,010 pounds of spray process material and no roller process powder. This brought total CCC skimmed milk purchases so far this year to 257,136,993 pounds of spray process material and 94,296,985 pounds of roller process material. During the corresponding period of last year, government purchases stood at 269,979,695 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder, and 155,915,392 pounds of roller process powder.

Niacin—Prices established in early December were being adhered to on an industry-wide basis, in which USP nicotinic acid was quoted at $9 per kilo for lots of 50 kilos or more, $9.10 for 10 kilogram quantities and $9.20 for 2½ kilogram quantities. Single kilos were priced at $9.30.

In the same quantity brackets, prices on nicotinamide ranged from $12 to $12.30 per kilo, and nicotinamide hydrochloride from $11.50 to $11.80 per kilo.

The Tariff Commission reported the combined output of nicotinic acid and nicotinamide at 125,017 pounds in October, as compared with 139,173 pounds in September.

Phenobarbital—The market was firm and held to the higher price levels recent-

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Season's Greetings

ly established in which 100 pound lots were quoted at $4.50 per pound for both the acid and the sodium salt. Production in October of both acid and salt in bulk only, amounted to 37,982 pounds.

Procaine Hydrochloride—The price pattern for the new year was one in which quotations had been upped in some quarters but not in others. Accordingly January 1 was destined to see contract prices for bulk quantities of 1,000 pounds or more in the range of $3.75 to $4 for USP material. Smaller lots were priced upward accordingly, varying as to quantity and seller.

Sugar—As of December 21 some 427,956 short tons of CCC owned Cuban sugar had been assigned for United States refiners and some 127,012 short tons for foreign countries. Meanwhile, the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute had revised its tentative estimate of the amount of sugar available under the purchase contract upward from 570,000 short tons to 580,000.

Primary sugar distribution for the week ended December 16 was reported by the Department of Agriculture as amounting to 155,014 short tons, compared with 137,402 short tons the previous week. This brought the total sugar distribution so far this year to 7,918,464 tons, as against 7,364,918 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Facilities and Construction Bureau Set Up in NPA

Establishment of a facilities and construction bureau in the National Production Authority to handle all the agency functions related to the building of new facilities for industrial expansion and defense construction was announced December 27. Frank Creedon, who has been director of NPA's facilities clearance staff, was named assistant administrator in charge of the new bureau. The new agency will have the following five divisions:—

1. The industrial expansion division, which is charged with speeding up the construction of new industrial plants. It will work with various industries and, in cases where needed, will take steps as are necessary to obtain materials and equipment for their speedy construction.

2. The tax amortization division. In cooperation with other interested goverment agencies, this division will help speed up the rearmament program by recommending the issuance of certificates of necessity.

3. The loan division, which will issue NPA loan certificates authorizing the RFC to make direct loans, when justified and needed, to help expand production.

4. The building materials division, which will carry out responsibilities for the production and distribution of building materials as required in the defense production program.

5. The construction controls division, which will handle NPA activities relating to construction programs and controls as required in the defense production program.

Burroughs Wellcome Names Two Officers

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.), Tuckahoe, N. Y., has announced the appointment of two new officers. William A. Schneider has been named treasurer, while Arthur H. Clark has been appointed comptroller. Mr. Schneider, who is a Certified Public Accountant, joined the company in 1920 and was previously in charge of taxation and insurance. Mr. Clark joined Burroughs Wellcome in 1928 and recently served as assistant to the vice-president in charge of finance. R. C. Ralphs meanwhile, continues as vice-president in charge of finance.

Owens Brush Now Building

In a move to accommodate increased production capacity and to establish a more efficient plant layout, the Owens Brush Company, subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has broken ground for a building project designed to expand present facilities 65 percent. Full production will be maintained at the plant during construction, scheduled for completion February 1, 1951.

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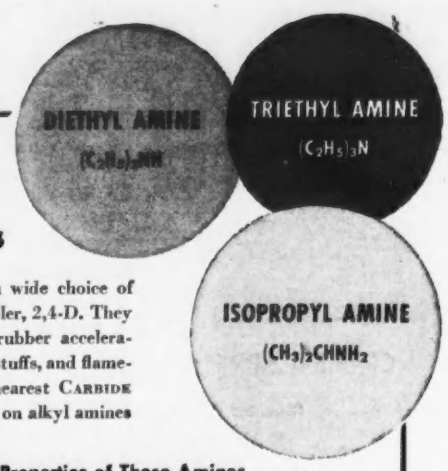

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Armour Labs to Open 2 New Division Offices

The Armour Laboratories, Chicago, will open two new division offices in New York and Dallas, Tex., this month to take care of rapidly expanding demands for its pharmaceutical products. A third, in San Francisco, is now being organized.

The new offices constitute a step in carrying out a reorganization of The Armour Laboratories' distribution set-up, it was pointed out by T. E. Hicks, general manager. Four division offices, each with full control of its geographical area, warehouses, and office and detailing forces, are to replace the several district offices controlled and supplied from Chicago. The Chicago division office is already in operation from the new Laboratories general office, 520 North Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The New York office, headed by E. A. Coons, division manager, transferred from Philadelphia, will have jurisdiction over six New England states, New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and North Carolina.

The new establishment will consist of some 10,000 square feet on the second floor of 154 West Fourteenth street, New York.

The Dallas office, which will open formally January 8, is at 1211 Dragon street, in the new Trinity industrial section of the city. It occupies a new air-conditioned one-story building covering about 3,000 square feet, including warehouse space, truck bays and a railroad siding. The Dallas division, headed by B. H. Powell, who has served ten years with the Houston office of Armour Laboratories, will serve Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period December 22 to 28 included the following:—

To China—$52,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Germany—$500,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To Greece—$350,000 for tinplate from the United States.

To Indo-China—$535,000 for nitrogenous phosphatic fertilizers from the United States, Canada, Belgium and Germany.

To Italy—$2,000,000 for copper from Latin America and Japan.

To Netherlands—$167,000 for industrial chemicals, other than alcohol, from the United States.

To Turkey—$563,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$600,000 for wood rosin, $100,000 for gum rosin and $300,000 for pinene, pinetar, dipentene, tall oil, balsam and pine oil from the United States.

Baker Castor Oil Names Sales Agents in Northwest

The Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has announced appointment of two new sales agents:—for the state of Washington, W. Ronald Benson, Inc., 558 First avenue south, Seattle 4, with warehousing facilities at Security Transfer & Storage Company at the same address; for the state of Oregon, Western Chemicals, Inc., (Hugh G. Mount) S. W. Gibbs street, Portland 1, with warehousing facilities at the same address.

Fisher Scientific Opens New Plant in Washington

Fisher Scientific Company has opened a new plant at 7722 Woodbury drive, Washington, D. C. This new scientific supply house will serve as a stocking, shippin, and repair center for the Atlantic Seaboard area. The company, which is a leader in the field of research and development apparatus and instruments, maintains its development laboratories and main manufacturing division in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Phila. Chemical Club To Elect Officers Jan. 8

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will elect officers at a meeting in Beck's, on the Boulevard, January 8. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

Phila. Drug Exchange To Meet February 1

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual banquet and Procter Award at the Down Town Club, on Thursday, February 1. Details of the evening's program will be announced at a later date.

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AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—40 kgs, Dalton Cooper, Rotterdam
267 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
672 bgs, Liverpool
ANILIN COLORS—19 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
4 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
5 cks, Francolor Inc, Havre
1 cs, Thomas Hodges Corp, Bremen
11 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Genoa
24 cyl, Sandoz Chem Works, Genoa
10 bbls, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
75 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—167 bgs, Alicante
ANTIMONY REGULUS—312 cs, American Union Transport Corp, Rotterdam
ARGOLS—381 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
ARSENIC—83 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
METALLIC—20 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
40 dms, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,908 bgs, Johns Manville, Capetown
BARBASCO ROOT—1,881 bls, H A Astlett, Iquitos
BARIUM CHLORATE—200 bbls, International Selling Corp, Marseille
BASIL LEAVES—31 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles
BAUXITE ORE—2,461 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
4,825 tons, Canadium Carborundum Co, Mackenzie
500 tons, The Exolon Co, Mackenzie
500 tons, E J Lavinos Co, Mackenzie
BAY OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
3 dms, Barclays Bank, Roseau
BEESWAX—222 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins, Santos
15 pks, J Henry Schroder, Beira
15 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
367 bgs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Co, Porto Alegre
34 bgs, Porto Alegre
32 bgs, Santiago
140 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
21 bgs, Havana
BENZADRINE BASE — 33 dms, M W Hardy, Liverpool
BENZOIN GUM—89 pks, National City Bank, Singapore
BERYL ORE—613 bgs, Chas Tennant Sons, Beira
280 bgs, Beira
1,535 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Beira
BETA NAPHTOL—250 dms, Arnida Products Co, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—37 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe
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BLOOD, DRIED—1,004 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
CADMIUM—20 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe
20 cs, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
20 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Yokohama
21 cs, Melbourne
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—20 kgs, European Chemical Co, London
CARAWAYSEED — 100 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ira Grob, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, George Lueders, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
56 bgs, William Diehl Co, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
56 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
72 bgs, Bank of New York & 5th Ave, Parnaiba
1,089 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnaiba
CASEIN—200 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Sydney
525 bgs, National City Bank, Havre
800 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Melbourne
700 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Fortaleza
80 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
CASSIA—80 bls, Kellys America, Rotterdam
100 bls, Van Loan & Co, Hong Kong
300 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hong Kong
OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—5,432 bgs, North American Continental Co, Fortaleza
1,662 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lobito
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manta
1,692 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Parnaiba
OIL—256 dms, John A Hickey, Santos
200 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
80 tons, Manufacturers Trust Co, Fortaleza
456 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
256 dms, John A Hickey, Santos
200 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Recife
CERIUM CHLORIDE—196 dms, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos
CHEMICALS—15 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
1 cs, Mann Fine Chemicals, Havre
15 cs, Southampton
50 dms, Bowning Co, Rotterdam
50 cs, F H Taussig, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Marks Coyle, Rotterdam
500 bbls, Enco Chemical Corp, Barcelona
9 cks, Francolor Inc, Havre
100 bbls, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
59 cs, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
AROMATIC—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
1 cs, Roure-Dupont, Havre
CHILLIES—336 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
112 bgs, Kellys America, Kobe
100 bgs, W M Allison, Kobe
CHLOROGUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 cks, American Roland Corp, Genoa
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—28 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
6 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
5 cs, R W Greeff, Rotterdam
COALTAR COLORS—40 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
2 dms, Marblette Corp, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—1 dm, D K Allen, Amsterdam
4 carboys, Plant Products Co, Rotterdam
20 carboys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
9 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
PITCH—260 bgs, Mastic Tile Corp of America, Manchester
COCONUT OIL—525 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
COD OIL—200 dms, Atlas Refinery Inc, St Johns
550 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
25 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
75 cks, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Harrison Crosfield, St Johns
200 dms, Reilly-Whiteman-Walton Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—150 dms, American Shipping Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Thompson-Hayward Chem Co, Reykjavik
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NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
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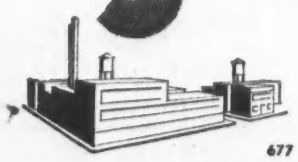

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COPAL GUM—200 bgs, S Winterbourne, London
1,197 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
835 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
600 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
310 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Sourabaya
158 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Sourabaya

COPPER CYANIDE—39 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemical, Rotterdam

CORIANDERSEED—301 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Buenos Aires

COTTON LINTERS—939 bls, Matadi
143 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
90 bls, M E Schoen Co, Fortaleza
296 bls, Williamson Northrup Co, Santos

CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
100 bbls, F H Taussig, Genoa

CREOSOTE—1 cs, Tar Residuals, London

CRESYLIC ACID—458 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
55 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, Manchester
100 dms, Washine National Sands, Manchester
250 dms, Tar Residuals, Manchester
96 dms, Riches-Nelson, Manchester
3 dms, British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
1 cs, Tar Residuals, Manchester
200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
1 cs, Tar Residuals, London
95 dms, Reinhart Chemical Corp, Liverpool
70 dms, Charles Page, Liverpool
225 dms, Tar Residuals, Liverpool
214 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
167 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
81 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney

CUMINSEED—750 bgs, Khosrovachi Co, Karachi

DAMMAR GUM—280 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
630 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Tandjong Priok
50 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Tandjong Priok
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
423 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
100 cs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
32 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
32 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore

DEXTRIN—90 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam

DRUGS, CRUDE—120 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Leixoes

DYESTUFFS—116 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
250 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
171 kgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
96 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
4 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool

DYEWOOD—1 cs, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston

EARTH COLORS—67 bbls, J Lee Smith, Bremen

EPSOM SALT—2,000 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs, S C T T, Havre
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Havre
1 cs, Hamburg
4 dms, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
3 cs, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
7 dms, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
13 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
2 cks, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
1 ck, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
25 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona

ETHYLENEGLYCOL MONOMETHYLETHER ACETATE—42 dms, Liebermann Waelchli, Rotterdam

EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos

FERTILIZER—37 bls, National Bank of Asia, Melbourne
NITROGENOUS—1,146 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Liverpool

FISHLIVERS—10 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, St Johns
MEAL—1,129 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Montevideo

FUEL OIL—1,351,793 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
105,248 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
90,548 bbls, Royal Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
101,182 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum, Aruba
16,275 tons, Metropolitan Petroleum, Punta Cardon
100,135 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
207,681 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
90,302 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Aruba
50,880 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba

GALL CONCENTRATE—50 cks, Buenos Aires
OX—23 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Montevideo

GELATIN—100 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Marseille
100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Arles Co, Havre

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Greene Trading Co, Matadi

GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay

GLUE—35 cs, M J Corbett, Marseille
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
200 bgs, Liverpool
STOCK—193 bls, Tampico
255 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co
578 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool

GLYCERIN—23 dms, Vera Cruz
204 dms, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
640 dms, Swift & Co, Bombay
100 dms, Brandwein Mazur, Bombay
8 dms, C J Schellings, Liverpool
25 dms, R P Casado, Havana
94 dms, M O'Riorden & Sons, Sydney
4 dms, Public National Bank & Trust, Sydney
19 dms, Sydney

GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Colombo
100 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Havre

GUAIACWOOD OIL—19 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—360 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liverpool

HOOF MEAL—1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

ILMENITE SAND—9,000 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam

IRISHMOSS—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
86 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Dublin

IRON BLUE COLORS—40 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
OXIDE—224 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
660 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Bremen
4,400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen

JALAP ROOT—14 bgs, Vera Cruz

KAMALA POWDER—42 bgs, W E Martin, Bombay

KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
329 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
266 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
246 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
183 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
373 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
563 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay

LEAD—21,509 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
220,453 lbs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
111,266 pigs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Pirie
19,799 bars, Bankers Trust Co, Sydney

LICORICE ROOT—16 cs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut

LIME OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Tampico
36 cks, Polaks Frutal Works, Roseau

LITHOPONE—1,000 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam

LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Genoa
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
42 dms, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
182 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Lisbon

MACE—5 cs, Arthur G Dunn, Grenada
42 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Grenada
14 cs, William Bernstein, Grenada
12 cs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
10 cs, Meer Corp, Grenada
5 cs, R F Downing, Grenada
2 cs, Gillespie & Co, St Vincent
10 cs, C T Wilson, Surabaya
14 cs, K H Landes, Surabaya
21 cs, A G Dunn, Surabaya
14 cs, K H Landes, Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—35 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
TRISILICATE—10 cks, McKesson & Robbins, London

MANGANESE VIOLET—5 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours, Rotterdam

MANGROVE BARK—2,223 bgs, M E Schoen Co, Bahia de Caraquez
EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore

MARJORAM LEAVES—109 bls, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
100 bgs, William Martin, Marseilles

MEDICINAL HERBS—38 bls, Leghorn

MENTHOL—170 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Shanghai
70 cs, Geismar & Co, Shanghai
50 cs, Biddle Sawyer, Shanghai
55 cs, International Commodities, Shanghai
25 cs, Sembodja Corp, Shanghai
250 cs, National City Bank, Shanghai
25 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Shanghai
25 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Shanghai
2 cs, Standard International Corp, Kobe
10 cs, Hans Tobeason, Hong Kong
100 cs, Bristol Myers, Hong Kong
20 cs, George Lueders, Shanghai
100 cs, Bristol Meyer, Taku Bar
15 cs, Biddle Sawyer, Taku Bar
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Taku Bar
25 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Taku Bar
50 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Taku Bar

MICA—240 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Santos
26 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
35 cs, American Mica Works, London
WASTE—1,000 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
1 bg, Derby & Co, London

MILK SUGAR—114 dms, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
55 cs, Bank of Asia, Sydney

MOLASSES—500 bbls, Colonial Molasses Co, Bridgetown

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID & SODIUM SALTS—28 dms, Rotterdam

MURMURU OIL—282 dms, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss Inc, Belem-Para

MUSTARDSEED—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
667 bgs, R T French Co, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Chas Gulden, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London

NAPHTHALENE—49 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, London
1,117 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
1,991 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Rotterdam
267 bgs, Tar Residuals, Liverpool

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,000 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba

NICKEL FORMATE—100 bbls, Bluefries Inc, Bremen

NIGERSEED—330 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Vizagapatan
133 bgs, Hersney & Co, Bombay

NUTGALLS—85 pks, Nyanza Color & Chemical Co, Beirut

NUTMEGS—300 bgs, John Holt, Grenada
125 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Grenada
62 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
264 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
14 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Rotterdam
33 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
16 bgs, C T Wilson, Surabaya
6 bgs, Gillespie & Co, St Vincent
500 bgs, Diecolf & Rochford, St George
900 bgs, Middleton & Co, St George

NYLON SIZE—99 dms, Duplan Corp, Manchester

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—64 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
22 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai

OILSEED—4 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
100 tons, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
100 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
200 tons, Murray Oil Products, Fortaleza
1,322 kilos, Murray Oil Products, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—210 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
26 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Malaga
295 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
264 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
1,361 dms, First National Bank of Baltimore, Malaga
100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
25 dms, Mercantile Commerce Bank, Barcelona
976 dms, Public National Bank, Malaga
69 dms, National City Bank, Malaga

ORANGE OIL—20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Kingston
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
35 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
35 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kingston

ORIGANUM LEAVES—40 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon

PALM OIL—82 dms, Amato Agency, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam

PAPAIN—17 cs, Getz Import Corp, Matadi
8 cs, Charles L Huisking, Colombo

PAPRIKA—1,650 bgs, Alicante
580 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Alicante
3,700 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante
45 cs, Clipper Line, Alicante
200 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Copenhagen

PATCHOULI OIL—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore

PEATMOSS—3,425 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Bremen

PENICILLIN—6 cs, Bristol Labs, Antwerp

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
WHITE—64 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore

PERCHLOROETHYLENE—93 bbls, Marseille

PETROLEUM CRUDE—123,645 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
308,039 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz

PHOSPHORIC ACID—1 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam

PIMENTO—300 bgs, Tampico
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
1 pk, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama

POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC GRANULES—30 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Liverpool

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, H S Cramer, Rotterdam
99 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—231 cks, Chemical Bank, Hamburg
102 bbls, Noniaco Inc, Antwerp
CHLORATE—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
CYANIDE—785 dms, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
100 dms, Liverpool
SULPHATE—900 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—128 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
418 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
649 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
PYRITES—228 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,280 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
5,195 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
1,624 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Meyer Shipping Co, Rotterdam
100 flasks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
QUINCE SEED—40 bgs, Malaga
RED, IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, J Lee Smith, Liverpool
RESIN—90 bgs, A Bamberger Corp, London
VEGETABLE—394 cs, L A Dreyfus, Iquitos
ROSE FLOWERS—1 bl, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
SAFFRON—9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Leixoes
4 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Leixoes
4 cs, J Victori, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—73 bgs, Kellys America, London
40 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, London
18 bls, Trieste
OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—25 bls, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—10 dms, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Taku Bar
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Hong Kong
200 bgs, National City Bank, Corinto
400 bgs, W G Scarlett, Corinto
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Young P Lee Co, Hong Kong
SHARKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
35 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
3 dms, Buenos Aires
SIENNA EARTH—24 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
100 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
SODA ASH—1,108 bgs, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co, Antwerp
2,657 bgs, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
779 bgs, Bank of Athens, Copenhagen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—260 bgs, Omni Products Corp, London
BICHROMATE—80 dms, M W Hardy, Bombay
CYANIDE—400 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Havre
1,000 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—1 kg, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, London
NITRITE—22 bbls, Kingston Chemical Co, Marseilles
166 bbls, Pancrest Corp, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Parsons & Whittemore, Rotterdam
75 dms, Amsterdam
344 bbls, Rotterdam
SOLVENT—20 dms, Aceto Chemical Corp, London
SOY—50 cs, Benzon Fish Co, Copenhagen
SPERM OIL—277 dms, Public National Bank, Ponta Delgada
SPIKE LAVENDER OIL—4 dms, London
STRONTIUM-CHLORIDE — 46 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
SULPHANILIC ACID—44 dms, M W Hardy, Manchester
SWORDFISH LIVER OIL—1 dm, Moller Trading Corp, Yokohama
TALC—500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Marseille
TAMRINDS—28 bbls, Peek & Velsor, St Johns
TANTALITE ORE—321 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,394 bgs, Stein Hall, Itajai
4,167 bgs, Wessel Duval, Itajai
1,666 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,442 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
834 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Itajai
2,140 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,250 bgs, Semboodja Corp, Singapore
PEARL—417 bgs, Catz American Co, Itajai
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—31 bgs, Majestic Shipping & Forwarding Co, Havre
TONKA BEANS—32 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Belem Para
62 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Belem Para
TORMENTILLA EXTRACT—3 cs, Chemdrug Corp, Lisbon
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 cs, V Simidian, Beirut
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—1,075 bbls, Marseille
55 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Copenhagen
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES—140 bgs, Westinghouse Electric Co, Melbourne
UMBER—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Manchester
UREA—800 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
100 bgs, E F Drew, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
20 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Leviant & Co, London
50 bgs, Aceto Chemicals Corp, London
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
12 cs, Zink & Triest, Tandjong Priok
VARNISH—8 cs, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
OIL—21 cs, Pomeroy & Fischer, London
VEGETABLE WAX—70 cs, S J Mocallen, Kobe
WAX—200 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Kobe
WHALELIVER OIL—22 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, London
WOLFRAM ORE—300 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
71 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
WOLFRAMITE—300 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—15 dms, National Bank of Asia, Melbourne
200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
DERIVATIVE—19 cs, Eelsingh & Lugtheid, Rotterdam
YELLOWFISH LIVER OIL—1 dm, Moller Trading Corp, Yokohama
YOHIMBEHI BARK—324 bgs, F W Berk, Duala
ZINC OXIDE—900 bgs, Larsen Naeve, Genoa

Baltimore

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE—15 cks, Parsons & Whittemore, Rotterdam
BONES—100 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Liverpool
CASSIA—200 bls, W G Scarlett, Hong Kong
CELERYSEED—175 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—400 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemical Co, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—1,128 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Montevideo
6,173 bgs, E F Drew, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—396 dms, Lever Bros, Tandjong Priok
IRON OXIDE—1,471 bgs, Malaga
MANGANESE ORE—7,850 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Co, Vizagapatan
OLIVE OIL—159 dms, Malaga
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,250 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—200 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8.5 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—250 bgs, W G Scarlett, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,838 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Itajai
1,600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

Boston

CHEMICALS—150 bbls, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE—167 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Tar Residuals, Manchester
50 dms, American Express Co, Manchester
GELATIN—260 bls, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Antwerp
1,300 bgs, Antwerp
100 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
STOCK—142 bgs, H Meyer & Co, Antwerp
76 bls, H Meyer & Co, Antwerp
101 bls, H Meyer, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—3,857 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, First National Bank of Boston, Barcelona
OSSEINE—2,500 bgs, General Foods Corp, Antwerp
360 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
SACCHARIN—20 cs, Rexall Drug Co, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—160 dms, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TALC—812 bgs, Chas Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Singapore
UREA—3,389 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE WAX—20 bgs, H B Morse, London

Charleston

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,520 bgs, Beira

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, Alexandria
TALC—80 bgs, C Mathieu, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Maurice Carasso & Co, Marseille

New Orleans

PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Copenhagen
CHROME ORE—11,208,236 lbs, E J Lavino, Beira
COTTONSEED CAKES—500 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Buenos Aires
FERTILIZER—3,686 bgs, J C Jett, Manchester
MOLASSES—760 bbls, Southgate Molasses Co, Bridgetown
SODIUM BICARBONATE—6,146 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM SCRAP—10,260 ingots, Max Schlosberger & Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,160 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BONEMEAL—3,100 bgs, Credit Suisse, Israel
6,075 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Alexandria
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs, R E Bleight, Bremen
CASTOR OIL—200,000 kilos, Bank of California, Fortaleza
1,919 kilos, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Fortaleza
CRESYLIC ACID—66 dms, Glasgow
ETHYL ALCOHOL—551,278 gals, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Isabel De Sagua
200,000 gals, Publicker Industries, Sagua La Grande
200,000 gals, Publicker Industries, Isabela De Sagua
278,385 gals, Publicker Industries, Matanzas
GAS OIL—32,723 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tuxpam
GLUESTOCK—118 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Recife
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,308 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEMPSEED—222 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Istanbul
HORN & HOOF SCRAP—600 bgs, Credit Suisse, Israel
LEPIDOLITE—2,248,139 lbs, American Vermiculite Corp, Walvis Bay
MANGANESE ORE—7,200 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Takoradi
MICA—30 cs, Asheville-Schoonmaker, Madras
MUSTARDSEED—450 bgs, R T French Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—137 bgs, Tar Residuals, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL FOOTS—235 dms, Neatsfoot Oil Co, Piraeus
PEATMOSS—720 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—618,934 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
265,955 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
89,749 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Tuxpam
83,138 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
201,924 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
121,022 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Tuxpam
184,040 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
199,829 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
337,008 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
204,244 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Saidon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,071 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Santa Fe
610 bgs, First National Bank of Chicago, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—80 bgs, Robert Buist Co, Rotterdam
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 4,469 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
6,668 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Imbituba
VALONIA BEARDS—636 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VERMICULITE—209 tons, American Vermiculite Corp, Lourenco Marques
ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Quinabigan
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Casan
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
750 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
IRON OXIDE—500 bgs, Bank of California, Malaga
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—50 bgs, E S Browning & Co, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—170 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Barcelona
20 dms, G Grannucci & Sons, Barcelona
45 dms, S M O O C, Barcelona
176 dms, Parodi Erminio Co, Malaga
35 dms, D F de Bernardi & Co, Malaga
18 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Malaga
18 dms, Monteverde & Parodi, Malaga
25 dms, William Musante & Co, Malaga
63 dms, R Vannucci & Co, Malaga
48 dms, Ladys Choice Foods, Malaga
433 dms, Malaga
200 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cadiz
78 dms, G B Ratto & Co, Cadiz
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Cochin
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The final week of the botanical year was not one of substantial activity as to selling but it was an exceptionally firm one in the matter of prices. Gingers, rhubarb and senega roots were in the van of advances. No reductions in drug prices were made. Condimentals were featured by a restoration of spot prices on China cassias, a rise in star anise, exceptional strength in clove, and high uncertainty with respect to the future of black pepper. The index rose 2.7 points to 239.9.

Sumatra benzoin was featured by a 20-cent advance in some cabled prices. Thirteen cases of cheap spot goods were grabbed quickly. Inability to get further rhubarb shipments from China tended to strengthen the position of Indian root. Limited quantities of old crop senega were priced high at the origin; new crop is months away. A similar situation existed in cascara. Mandrake was an item of apparent strength but the actual consumers did not appear to be interested in the much higher prices asked for the unsold balance of the 1950 crop. Locust bean, karaya, and tragacanth gums were all items of major strength.

From whatever angle the market was viewed, nothing suggested that the first quarter of 1951 would be anything less than strong. The future of supply has become so uncertain already that numerous consumers who formerly bought spot deliveries as needed were disposed to place contracts—if dealers would write them. On the basis of "if and when available" it is probable that placing of contracts would not be too difficult. But if delivery has to be guaranteed, the tendency of dealers would be to back away from contract transactions invqlving more distant future deliveries.

Balsams

Peru—Light supply and high replacement cost of balsam offered sparingly from the origin contributed to the strong spot position in the last week of the year. Imports last September totaled but 2,500 pounds.

Tolu — Replacement remained high in price and low in quantity available. Spot prices were strong. Imports last September were 15,607 pounds.

Barks

Black Haw—Strong in all quarters and available only in moderate amounts at the origin. Little price competition existed.

Cascara Sagrada—The year ended with the market in perhaps one of the firmest positions occupied in recent years. The future will depend largely on the amount of bark to be peeled next Spring and the amount needed, especially to meet export requirements.

Soap—The recent advance was fastened tight on the market and some expected that values might be forced higher on spot because of the primary market situation. September imports totaled 162,679 pounds.

Beans

Vanilla—The turn of the year was expected to be a relatively quiet period so far as prompt delivery demand was concerned. The market last week was inactive in that respect and prices for the most part did not appear to be firmly poised. However, local quotations on Bourbon beans worked no lower. If history repeats, consumer purchases should expand sharply during the first quarter of 1951. September imports were: from Mexico, 30,857 pounds; Leeward Islands, 127 pounds; Indonesia, 5,688 pounds; Madagascar, 30,940 pounds; other French possessions, 4,673 pounds. Total, 72,285 pounds.

Berries

Cubeb—The international situation did not suggest the development of a weakened replacement market in the near future. Most Far Eastern products hold substantial strength in common.

Juniper—Stocks at the end of the year were very low and chances for the importation of quality berries in quantities sufficient to restore normal holdings to dealers were not encouraging. Prices ended the year in exceptionally firm position.

Flowers

Chamomile—The market for Hungarian flowers ended 1950 far stronger and higher than it began that year. Strength stemmed from the insufficient imports of flowers with a quality sufficiently high to meet the minimum requirements of the Food and Drug Administration. September imports totaled 28,104 pounds, coming from the following origins in these amounts: Belgium, 2,702 pounds; Portugal, 1,630 pounds; Yugoslavia, 22,046 pounds; and Belgian Congo, 1,720 pounds. In January, Hungarian flowers were 45c. per pound, and last week they were quoted $1 to $1.10.

Clover—The item was in firm price position and rather difficult to obtain in most quarters. This was definitely the situation in domestic flowers and only slightly less so in imported material.

Elder—Most stocks were on the conservative side and should demand expand much in early 1951, difficulty in meeting the needs would probably be experienced.

Gums

Arabic—The year ended with a steady market prevailing in the matter of prices. Demand was in its usually end of the year recession. September imports totaled 3,530,863 pounds.

Benzoin—Some very high cables have been received from the origin; one was at least 20c. above the last quotations cabled by one shipper. Dealers here were aloof, awaiting further developments to confirm or deny what would be a sensational rise in replacement costs. The market for the moment was 75c. to 85c. per pound.

Karaya—Prices showed no tendency toward easing and sellers maintained recent quotations strongly last week. September imports totaled 522,542 pounds.

Locust Bean—A firm market prevailed under little price competition. September imports were 840,538 pounds.

Myrrh—Seasonal requirements will probably be well met from the fair sized stocks now unsold on the spot. September imports totaled 2,526 pounds.

Tragacanth — High replacement costs continued to prevail at the origin from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb, Chinese, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 25c. per lb.
Senega root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, star, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, ½c. per lb.
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, 4c. per lb.
broken, 4c. per lb.
unscraped, 4c. per lb.
broken, 4c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 4c. per lb.
afloat, 4c. per lb.
medium, 6c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, Dec. shipment, 10c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Madagascar, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, 1½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
233.9	231.2	225.3	184.9	191.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 22

New York

Anise seed, 143 bags: filthy.
Buchu leaves, 8 bales: filthy.
Carragheen moss, 86 bales: filthy.
Cassia, 646 bales, 465 bags: filthy.
Cassia oil, 3 drums: not USP.
Coriander seed, 501 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 120 bags: filthy; not NF.
Kola nuts, 419 bags: filthy.
Mace, 14 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 1,400 bags: moldy and wormy.
Poppy seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Sage, 83 bags, 93 bales; filthy.

Boston

Oregano, 50 bags, 100 baskets: filthy.

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which only moderate quantities have been available for some time past. September imports totaled 361,503 pounds.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The advance has been secured firmly and the spot market ended the year considerably stronger than it began. But in price it was below the January level which was 65c. per pound. Last week the range was 55c. to 60c. Low for the year was 45c. prevailing at midyear. The current strength relates to the uncertainty with respect to stocks in 1951; in January, exceptant prospects accounted for later declined in spot quotations. Imports in September totaled 1,530 pound from Italy.

Buchu—The year ended in a quiet but steady spot market. September imports totaled 23,530 pounds.

Henbane—The year ended with prices at 35c. per pound being 5c. over January quotations—which were low for the year. September imports totaled 10,678 pounds.

Sage—September imports totalling 334,150 pounds included 174,812 pounds that originated in Greece. The spot market continued very steady in price throughout the period.

Senna—The current strength in senna at all points gave added strength to the latest import figures. They covered September and consisted of 148,116 pounds from India and 33,600 pounds from China—a total of 181,716 pounds.

Stramonium—The steady strengthening of spot prices was expected to continue unless replacement costs shall drop in the new year. Septmber imports from the several origins were:—Netherlands, 22,045 pounds; Hungary, 10,855 pounds; Portugal, 4,537 pounds. The total was 37,437 pounds.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Only the fact that considable Chinese material in distressed position still hangs over the market probably accounts for the failure of Chinese flies to reflect the strength noted in practically all products from that country.

Ergot—No firm, going prices were available. Whatever unsold ergot may be available on spot for open market transactions was alleged to exist in speculative hands who name a price only when orders are pending. The last price quoted by regular importers to actual consumers was $6.50—considerably below last prices cabled from Portugal and Spain. September imports totaled 11,188 pounds. Two more lots of arriving ergot, 120 bags in all, have been detained as "filthy; not NF."

Kola Nuts—September imports totaled 17,575 pounds. The market held steady even though it was inactive.

Lycopodium—The Soviet Union reappears as a shipper-importer in the September report of the Department of Commerce. In that month, 4,092 pounds came here from the USSR.

Papain—The price to be paid depended mainly on the test of material priced; there was a wide range of quality reported. September imports were 8,152 pounds from Ceylon; 7,213 pounds from British East Africa.

Roots

Ipecac—The market was strong in price, undersupplies in the matter of stocks, and free from signs suggestive of a more favorable position to consumers after the turn of the year. September importations were as follows:—Nicaragua, 4,205 pounds; Costa Rica, 1,446 pounds; Colombia, 4,694 pounds; making a total of 10,345 pounds.

Jalap—Steady but not very active market ruled last week at unchanged prices. September imports from Mexico totaled 2,179 pounds.

Mandrake—Though all holders of the balance of 1950 collection continued to take a strong view on the value of such merchandise, the market lacked that sort of demand that would reflect the strength of such views through the medium of higher quotations.

Orris—Stocks were more than sufficient to meet the currently rather conservative consuming request. September imports totaled 54,524 pounds.

Rhubarb—Chinese root now in hand on spot cannot be replaced at the origin and, consequently, spot goods have been revalued upward until whole stands at $1 to $1.25 per pound; powder, $1.25 to $1.50. The price suggested varied considerably as to who did the quoting. September imports that totaled 25,219 pounds consisted of 9,539 pounds from India and 15,680 pounds from China.

Senega—The market was lowest when quoted at the higher level of $2.75 to $3 per pound and it would not be easy to secure spot deliveries at the inside figure because of the current price views of Winnipeg, Canada, operators as well as because of the fact that the 1951 crop is some months away.

Seeds

Anise—Only star anise from China changed in price; it was advanced to 27c. to 28c. per pound, quoted but not named as firm except at the moment. Total imports of all varieties of anise in September were 77,316 pounds, of which 41,887 pounds came from Turkey.

Caraway — The final quotation of the year was a fractional decline to 19c. to 19½c. per pound. September imports totaled 1,089,221 pounds.

Celery — French and Indian seed remained without price change in a steady but quiet spot market. September imports totaled 129,807 pounds, France supplying 99,659 pounds and India 30,148 pounds.

Coriander — Steady prices in a rather narrow market ended the year, September imports totaled 316,051 pounds.

Cumin—Iranian seed was advanced to 28c. to 28½c. per pound. September imports totaled 58,310 pounds.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed were considerably cheaper at 12½c. per pound but the range to 14c. was wider than normal.

Fennel—Quiet trading at unchanged prices prevailed. September imports totaled 73,163 pounds.

Fenugreek — September imports were 22,940 pounds from Syria, 55,710 pounds from Lebanon, and 155,188 pounds from French Morocco.

Mustard — Danish yellow seed was shaded to 16c. to 16½c. per pound. English yellow was nominal. Other varieties, unchanged. The September import total of 2,513,978 pounds came mainly from Canada, which country sent 2,112,506 pounds to U. S. in that month.

Poppy—The only price change was in that for Czech seed, which item was higher at 17½c. per pound. Total imports of all varieties in September amounted to 545,144 pounds.

Psyllium—Very firm in all respects but lacking new development in prices. September imports totaled 286,929 pounds, consisting of 9,843 pounds from France and 277,086 pounds from India.

Spices

Cassia—Prices were restored on China cassia. Canton, Kwangsi rolls were named at 17c. per pound in whole firm, and at 16c. to 17c. in broken. Honan, Yunnan scraped rolls were 25c.; broken, 24c.; unscraped rolls, 24c.; broken, 23c. All medium. Saigon rolls were 45c. Broken was 35c., spot, and 34c. afloat. September imports were: French Indo-China, 109,066 pounds; Indonesia, 117,295 pounds; China, 1,438,480 pounds—a total of 1,714,804 pounds.

Clove—Origins continued strong. Zanzibars on spot were higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound and spice of Madagascar was up to 35c. to 36c.

Ginger—New crop African was revalued upward abroad. On spot, the market rose to 44c. to 45c. per pound. No. 1 Jamaica root was higher at 64c. to 65c; No. 2, 63c. to 64c. No. 3, January-March shipment, 48c. to 49c. September imports totaled 335,788 pounds.

Pepper—Black pepper on spot during the week was held at $1.58 to $1.59 per pound, down slightly from the previous Friday's close. December shipment was $1.56 to $1.57, and January-March was $1.42. The price situation, actual and possible, changed little if any and even the advent of new crop offerings were not "guessed" likely to be cheaper. But it would be a rash importer who would venture an opinion of January-March price developments and then back it by action. Total imports last September were 5,713,595, pounds, of which 4,478,588 pounds came from India.

Friday quotations were: Black pepper, spot, $1.56 to $1.57 per pound; December shipment, $1.54 to $1.55; January-March $1.40.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Dec. 27.—Prices per pound, spot, f.o.b. Los Angeles were:—Anise, Chinese, nominal at 18c. Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, 18c.; Honan, rolls, scraped, broken, 17½c.; Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 18½c.; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, 17½c.; Saigon, broken, 45.75c. Celery seed, French, 34c.; Indian, 25c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 39c.; No. 2, 37c.; No. 0000, 48c. Cumin seed, Iranian, 28c.; Marjoram, French, 45c. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 11c. Nutmeg, East India, 56c.; West India, 49c. Pepper, black, $1.60; white, $3; Poppy seed, Dutch, 19c. Sage, Dalmatian, $1.20. Savory, French, 18c. Sesame seed, Chinese, white, 18c. Sweet Basil, 85c. Thyme, French 18½c.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The state of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued to present many problems to both dealers and consumers. Virtually all items exhibited ever growing strength. Replacements of a great many imported and domestic oils were extremely short for many reasons, including small production, lack of labor and high prices. The possibility of enforced price ceilings in the near future have made dealers hold back on large replacement purchases. Consumer buying has also declined a bit, although not nearly as much as might be expected. Users still wanted to maintain large inventories in the event that necessary materials become impossible to obtain. During the past week, all price changes were made in an upward direction. Materials from the East were most notably advanced. These included anise, lemongrass, citronella, camphor and clove oils. Peppermint and wormseed oils also moved higher. As a result of the sixteen price jumps, the index moved up 2.7 points to 198.7.

Chinese oils were in a particularly uncertain position and handlers took a gloomy view of the future possibility of importing such items as anise, cassia and white camphor oils. All these materials were already rather tight and were expected to grow stronger. Oils originating in India were generally reported to be held firmly at the origin and import prices were often as high as the spot market. Eucalyptus oil was expected to have become more available by this time, it being the producing season in Australia, but, as yet, no improvement has been noted. The shortage and high price of this oil has resulted in a further increase in the price of the derived eucalyptol.

Domestic materials for the most part continued to grow stronger. Only dillweed oil was offered freely, but found few takers at this time. Peppermint and spearmint oils were showing the effect of the higher prices of primary sellers. All citrous oils were limited in quantities and high-priced. Domestic orange oil was particularly short.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 15c. per lb.
Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 50-55%, 10c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, Italian, 15c. per lb.
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, 1c. per lb.
white, 9c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 13c. per lb.
Clove oil, 20c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 35c. per lb.
Mace oil, 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 35c. per lb.
West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 15c. per lb.
redistilled, 10c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 15c. per lb.
Snakeroot oil, $11.75 per lb.
Terpinglycol ether, 4c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
198.7	196.0	188.0	132.7	102.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Although the past few months have seen no shipments of this material arriving at the local market, the Soviet Union did export 49,476 pounds during the month of September. These large shipments may be the reason that the oil was still available, though in very limited quantities, at prices ranging from $3.80 to $4.35 a pound.

Anise—A sharp advance in the spot market quotation was made last week and prices ranged from $1.50 to $1.80 per pound, some 15c. higher than previously. According to dealers, prices asked by shippers were as high as some spot quotations. This, added to the new difficulties involved in shipping from many Chinese ports, was expected by observers to further strengthen the market and probably lead to tightening of supplies.

Bay—Advances were recorded in the market quotations of both West Indian and Puerto Rican oils of 50-55 percent grade. The former was quoted at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound and the latter at $1.65 to $1.80 a pound.

Bergamot—The minimum quotation of the scarce Italian oil climbed higher again last week. It was advanced by 15c. per pound to stand at $6.80. Elsewhere, depending upon brand, prices ranged to $7.50 per pound. No receipts of new material have yet been reported, although the coming month should see some of the new crop oil begin to arrive.

Bois de Rose—Although the range of prices remained at $4.25 to $5.05 per pound, many dealers advanced prices within that range. Much of the material was priced above $4.50. Supplies were reported to be rather good and there was a good deal of buying by consumers. It was only the fact that replacements were being held in very firm hands at the origin that made for the strong price position.

Camphor—Little natural white oil could be found on the spot market, although a few dealers were fortunate enough to still hold stocks. The price of the available material was considerably higher than formerly, ranging from 35c. to 60c. a pound. The possibilities of importing new material have diminished with the newly enforced embargo on Red Chinese ports, and the future position of the oil may be expected to become more difficult. Sassafrassy oil was more stable and more freely offered at prices ranging from 26c. to 69c. a pound.

Cassia—This oil was in a particularly tight position. For many months there have been only small quantities received from the source making it impossible for dealers to build up warehouse stocks. The recent embargo on shipping from Red Chinese ports added further difficulty to the situation and the future of this item was expected by the trade to become more unfavorable. The prices ranged from $4.95 to $5.50 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Few handlers had any of this oil to offer and spot quotations ranged from $3.05 to $3.25 per pound. According to the trade, there may still be some stocks held in the country, but offers were very limited. Lack of production made it probable that the material would remain scarce at least until next summer when the next crop can be expected.

Citronella—With supplies of Ceylon oil reportedly limited, prices moved higher once again. The minimum quoted last week stood at $1.85 a pound, an advance of 13c. per pound. Throughout the market, prices ranged to $2.30 a pound. Formosan material was similarly limited, although there have been reports of some offers made at the origin at greatly advanced costs. During the month of September there were 227,780 pounds of oil imported into the United States at a value of $319,158. Of this amount, Formosa accounted for 105,400 pounds, Ceylon for 22,196 pounds and Guatemala for 50,184 pounds.

Clove—Prices advanced markedly last week. Up 20c. per pound since the previous week, the minimum quotation was $2.35 per pound. Offers throughout the market ranged to $2.85. According to observers, the market may be expected to gain additional strength in keeping with the exceedingly high cost of clove buds. Total imports of this oil during September amounted to 25,772 pounds, valued at $27,306.

Eucalyptus—The range of quotations remained unchanged, the 70-75 percent grade being offered at 90c. to $1.20 per pound and the 80-85 percent material at $1.15 to $1.30. However, all dealers reported much firmness because of the small quantities arriving from the origins. It was felt by observers that there should be much more material available at this time, since it is now summer and the producing season in Australia. Nevertheless, no improvement has yet been seen in the amounts being offered. September shipments to this country totalled 38,085 pounds, worth $34,414. Of this Australia shipped 24,108 pounds, much of the remainder coming from Spain.

Geranium—After a period of relaxation, this oil was reported to be getting tighter again. Shippers were asking higher prices and spot material was limited. Algerian oil was said to be in a slightly better position of supply than was Bourbon. Imports of all varieties during September amounted to 4,483 pounds at a total value of $66,713.

Lavandin—This oil continued to hold a very strong position. Some dealers have temporarily discontinued handling the oil while waiting for the market to settle down to a stable level. Prices were unchanged, ranging from $3.90 to $4.75 per pound.

Lavender—While there continued to be some offers as low as $2.25 per pound for spot spike oil, the market stood more

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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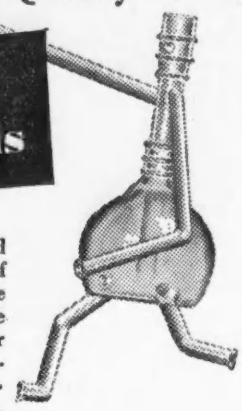

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generally at $2.65 to $3 per pound. According to suppliers, prices being asked for shipment from Spain were much above the minimum spot quotation. The item was found to be quite firm with all signs pointing toward further price advances. In September, Spain exported 26,433 pounds of the oil to the United States. French flower oil has been maintaining a stable position, following the turmoil it underwent several weeks ago. Prices for 30-32 percent ester grade ranged from $4.25 to $5.95 a pound, those for 38-40 percent grade were $5.75 to $8 and those for 40-42 percent grade were $6.50 to $8.75 a pound.

Lemon—In many instances, the prices for Messina oil were advanced during the past week. However, some dealers continued to report material available at the same minimum price of $3.50 per pound. These prices were not expected to hold for any length of time, in view of the advances reported at the origin. Other quotations for Italian oil ranged to $8 a pound. It was stated that there was more of the imported material on the spot market than there was of the scarce Californian oil. Prices for the latter remained unchanged at $4 to $4.50 per pound, according to brand.

Lemongrass—A further advance of 35c. per pound, has put this market at $3.60 to $4 per pound. Supplies were fairly good but replacement costs continued to climb higher. It was interesting to note that these prices were more than double those prevailing just six months ago, at which time the market showed a decided weakness. According to a report of the Bureau of the Census, imports of this oil during September totalled 80,789 pounds, valued at $120,524. Of this amount, India shipped 56,000 pounds and Guatemala, 20,000 pounds.

Nutmeg — Both East Indian and West Indian material were advanced in price last week. The former was priced at $4.05 to $5.50 per pound, and the latter at $3.80 to $4.05. Replacements, in many cases, were not easy to obtain and shippers were holding out for higher prices. Spot material was reported to be rather limited, as well.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Prices held firmly at the recently advanced level of 75c. to $1 per pound. Supplies were found to be in good condition, although some observers believed that the item would tighten somewhat. The possible difficulty of getting artificial sassafras and imported camphor oils may greatly increase the demand for this item.

Orange — All varieties remained extremely tight and scarce, some dealers having had to discontinue various types for lack of stocks. Although there continued to be offers quoted at the minimum prices, most of the remaining spot material was priced more nearly at the top of the ranges. Californian oil quotations ranged from $1.65 to $2 per pound, depending upon producer, and material from Florida was still offered at $1.25 by one supplier, while others quoted up to $1.95 a pound. The imported Italian variety was priced at $3.25 to $5.50 per pound.

Palmarosa — The lowest quotation was 10c. per pound higher than previously at $7.85 per pound. The material was priced as high as $9 per pound elsewhere in the market. According to the trade, stocks were fairly good, but advances at the origin helped to strengthen the market.

Peppermint—Spot prices were further advanced last week when the natural oil quotations ranged from $6.90 to $7.80 per pound and the redistilled stood at $7.35 to $8.30 a pound. These prices were at a level last achieved two years ago. Spot stocks were quite limited and handlers claimed that farmers were holding their material for higher returns.

Pimento—An advance of 15c. per pound was registered in the price of leaf oil last week. It was offered at $1.80 to $2.05 per pound. A steadily active demand for this item was reported. The lower price and greater availability of oil prepared from the leaf made it more desirable than the oil derived from the berries. The latter oil was priced at $4.25 to $5.75 a pound.

Rose—This scarce item showed signs of gaining further strength with the uncertain conditions surrounding future shipments from Soviet-dominated Bulgaria. During September, 1950, there were 3,551 pounds of this high-priced oil imported to this country at a value of $94,217. The greater portion, 3,351 pounds, coming from Bulgaria and the rest from France. Spot prices stood at $33 to $45 per ounce, depending upon quality and dealer.

Saga—In some quarters clary oil prices grew considerably stronger last week. The range of prices expanded upward to $22 per pound. Elsewhere offers began at $16.50 a pound. The oil was not too plentiful, but was sufficient to meet requirements. Spanish oil remained one of the few stable items in the market. Prices ranged from $1 to $2.10 per pound, and seemed, so far, to have been unaffected by the international situation. Dalmatian oil stocks were still held by a few dealers who were not too anxious to sell at the high prices of $13 to $15.25 a pound.

Sandalwood—The prices for this oil remained fairly stable, although individual suppliers made small advances in the price of their material. Quotations ranged from $12 to $13.50 per pound. Supplies were adequate and there seemed to be no great difficulty involved in getting logs, thus far. During the month of September, according to a government report, India exported 134,400 pounds of logs to this country. Distilled oil totalling 700 pounds were brought into the United States during the same period.

Snakeroot—An adjustment of prices to the cost of replacement resulted in an advance of $11.75 per pound in the minimum quotation. The range of prices then stood at $31 to $35.50 per pound. Extremely limited amounts were available on the spot market and replacements were reported to be very difficult to obtain. However, the usual small demand for the oil made it possible for suppliers to fill requirements.

Vetiver—Only limited quantities of this material were offered at unchanged prices. Bourbon oil was priced at $25 to $30 a pound and Haitian at $21 to $26. There were 1,572 pounds of the oil, worth $27,308, imported into the United States during September. Of this, Haiti accounted for 900 pounds.

Wormseed—There was a further rise of 10c. per pound in the minimum quotation of this scarce item. It was offered in a very limited way at $6.85 to $7.50 per pound. Observers stated that there seemed to be little more of this material both on the spot market and in the country.

Ylang-Ylang—There was virtually no trading in this extremely scarce item. There have been no imports for many months and the few dealers still holding stocks were reluctant to sell at the high spot prices. Regular Bourbon oil was priced at $16 to $18 a pound and extra grade at $18.50 to $25 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Short supplies of the necessary raw materials have kept this article in a very difficult position. There was virtually none to be had on the open market, although contracts were being met. The technical grade was priced at 80c. per pound, while NF quality material quotations stood at $1.18 to $1.50 per pound.

According to manufacturers, an advance in the price of the latter material was imminent. Far more of the material could be sold than was available.

Eucalyptol—As the price of eucalyptus oil continued to climb steadily higher and stocks became more and more limited, this derivative gained a great deal of strength. The prices quoted last week ranged from $2.50 to $2.75 per pound, this being 25c. higher than the last previous offer. The item was at a level not equalled since 1947.

Musk—According to a report issued by the Bureau of the Census, imports of natural grains and powder during the month of September totalled 46 pounds at a value of $11,510. Of this material China accounted for 43 pounds and India for 3 pounds. The article was priced at $40 to $45 per ounce on the spot market.

Terpinglycol Ether — An advance of 4c. per pound has occurred in the market quotation of this item. It was priced at 23½c. per pound in car lots, 25½c. per pound in less than car lot quantities and 22c. per pound in tank quantities. The supply position was reported to be rather poor, based on shortages of basic materials.

Fritzsche Holds Annual December Sales Parley

The annual December meeting of executives and sales personnel of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., held in the New Yorker hotel, featured several innovations this year, all of which were designed to produce added impact through the medium of visual presentation. Motion pictures stereopticon slides and mounted displays served this purpose with excellent effect.

The opening day was featured by president F. H. Leonhardt's brief address of welcome followed by talks on sales, management and administration by vice-president John H. Montgomery, treasurer John L. Cassullo, assistant secretary D. A. Neary, and vice-president Fred Leonhardt, jr.

Both morning and afternoon sessions of the second day were devoted to discussions by the perfume division with K. W. Tracy, George Ammersbach and Ernest Lawson participating. An outstanding feature of this meeting was the display of scores of new items introduced to the consuming public during 1950, all of them identified by odors developed in the Fritzsche laboratories.

Syntomatic Affiliated With Florasynth Labs

Affiliation of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., and the Syntomatic Corporation, both New York, was announced last week by William Lakritz, Florasynth president, and Dr. Victor G. Fourman, head of Syntomatic. The move was made, it was

William Lakritz

Dr. V. G. Fourman

stated, because of the continuous increase in the activity of Syntomatic's flavor division, necessitating expansion of research and production facilities.

The affiliation will not affect the established personnel setup. Florasynth will continue to maintain its operations without change and Syntomatic will continue its New York headquarters and maintain its perfume oil research laboratories, and branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia and Mexico City.

Dr. Fourman will direct perfume research for both companies, while all production and flavor research will be under the supervision of David E. Lakritz, chief chemists for Florasynth. Irving Bennett will continue as vice-president and head of Syntomatic sales.

Jergins Officials to Sell Holdings in Company

A. T. Jergins, president of Jergins Oil Company, announced last week that he, C. M. Cotton, vice-president; Lowell Stanley, vice-president and treasurer, and certain associates have agreed to sell their stockholdings in the company to a group organized by Lehman Brothers, at a price of $421.50 per share. The holdings represent a controlling interest in the company.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Plan Meeting January 9

The first 1951 meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will be held at 6:30 p.m., January 9, in Henrici's restaurant. Reports covering the December meetings in New York of the society and the Toilet Goods Association will be read. In addition, an outline of the proposed program for the coming year will be presented.

NPA Assigns Skuce

William H. Harrison, administrator of the National Production Authority, has announced the appointment of Walter C. Skuce as staff assistant to direct the production controls staff organization.

Mr. Skuce will take charge of current NPA activities leading to the development of a centralized control plan similar to the controlled materials plan that was used during World War II. Work has been going on in NPA for some time to develop a centralized control of this nature as part of the orderly transition from peacetime production to all-out defense production, Mr. Harrison said. He emphasized that this does not mean that a CMP will be put into immediate effect.

Rohwer Gets Defense Job

Dr. S. A. Rohwer, veteran entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been named special assistant for defense in the Agricultural Research Administration. His appointment becomes effective January 2.

Dr. Rohwer will represent ARA in relationships with the Production and Marketing Administration, under the defense production and related executive and administrative orders; and activities coming within the purview of the National Security Resources Board.

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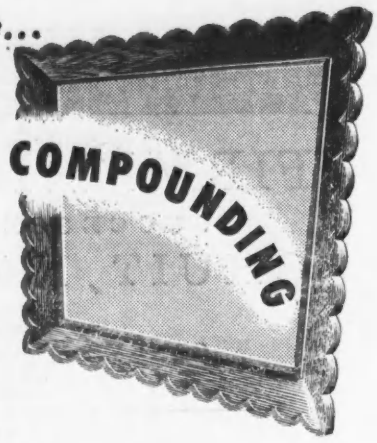

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Protective Coatings Materials

Casein and lecithin were higher in last week's market for protective coatings materials. Advances were also noted in both New York and Savannah naval stores centers. One line of coumarone-indene resins was increased. One seller of furnace black boosted two grades. Uncompressed channel black goes up throughout the trade today. Raises of 10 precent on asbestos are being effected in some quarters today, with other sellers due to follow February 1. The index gained 0.6 point during the week, moving to a new reading of 212.8.

Previously-announced increases of one-half cent per pound on uncompressed channel black take effect today. Meanwhile, one maker of furnace last week applied similar boosts to high abrasion and fast extruding grades, but there was no indication on the part of competitive suppliers of any comparable action within the near future.

In an order which becomes effective today, the National Production Authority during the week limited the end-use of cadmium metal to certain military and essential civilian products. Producers of cadmium colors said that this meant a virtual shutting off of supplies to commercial users.

The duty on imported metallic lead goes up 100 percent today. Pig lead, meanwhile, at week's end stood fast, as did derived pigments. Red lead and litharge were reported very short. White lead, while not free, was said to be in slightly better availability. Zinc oxide was extremely narrow and steady. Leaded grades were in somewhat better shape than the lead-free material, which was said to be hopelessly tight.

Pyrophyllite supplies were running considerably behind demand last week, with the ceramics industry showing increasing activity. Mica was said to be ample for all current needs, but by no means in overabundance. Prices were regarded as firm through the first quarter. One line of coumarone-indene resins was raised one cent per pound.

Shellac prices in the Calcutta market soared during the week, throwing the New York importers into temporary confusion. Dealers here withdrew all published quotations, but, unofficially, it was reported that listings were 8 cents to 10 cents above previous levels. The trade expected the situation to stabilize this week.

Asbestos is 10 percent higher in some quarters today, with other sellers scheduled to go along February 1. Casein scored gains on both domestic and imported material. Standard domestic was up 1½ cents, while premium-grade domestic rose one-half cent per pound. Imported was advanced three-quarter cent, reports from Buenos Aires indicating that India and several Scandinavian countries are in the market for Argentine material. Bone glue was steady at higher ground following recent increases of one-half cent to one cent per pound. Lecithin commanded one cent per pound more during the week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, 1½c. per lb.
premium, ½c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., ¾c. per lb.
Lecithin, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, 25c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, 15c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, K, 16c. per 100 lbs.
M, WG, 15c. per 100 lbs.
N, 21c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 30, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
212.8	212.2	211.7	173.7	196.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Supplies continued very short of consumer requirements, with no signs of letup in the immediate future. Demand was heavy. Prices were firm.

Antimony Oxide—This pigment was quoted on two bases last week, freight allowed and f.o.b. works, Idaho. Prices on the former basis were named at 34c., carload, and 35c., l.c.l., while on the latter were listed at 36c., carload, and 37c., l.c.l. Imported during the period were 1,000 bags of antimony oxide from Glasgow.

Black, Carbon—General increases of ½c. per pound go into effect today on the uncompressed grade of channel black. Boosts of ½c. have already been applied by one producer on high abrasion and fast extruding grades of furnace black, but there was no indication on the part of competitive suppliers of comparable action.

Stocks of furnace were scarce all along the line. Rubber grades of channel were plentiful, while paint grades of channel black were said to be somewhat on the short side. Although it was felt that there might be a squeeze toward the end of the first quarter on some isolated items, the trade was confident that total black supplies would remain sufficient to meet all requirements of the paint industry.

Blue, Peacock—October production totaled 231,524 pounds, compared with 238,833 pounds in September, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Cadmium Colors—In an order which becomes effective today, NPA last week limited the end-use of cadmium metal to certain military and essential civilian products. Pigment makers said that this meant a complete shutting off of supplies to commercial users, adding that, because of the severe restrictions on uses, the order would also result in an overall reduction in pigment output. Pigment producers have been running behind their orders for some time now.

Chrome Colors—Supplies were said to be short all around. Demand was high. Prices were firm. The United States Tariff Commission reported October production of CP green at 750 short tons, which compares with 643 tons in September and 716 tons in October, 1949. The combined output of CP yellow and orange amounted to 2,658 short tons in October, as against 2,341 tons in September and 2,202 tons in October, 1949. October molybdate orange production was registered at 381 short tons, versus 296 tons in September and 352 tons in October, 1949.

Dry Colors—The supply position was narrow all along the line last week, with no signs of immediate easement. Call was heavy. Prices held firm. Zinc yellow output in October totaled 604 short tons, according to the United States Tariff Commission. This compares with 484 tons in September and 534 tons in October, 1949. Arrivals included 40 drums of iron blue from Manchester.

Earth Colors—Burnt sienna was said to be in very short supply. Other colors, while also distinctly on the tight side, were in slightly better availability. Demand from the paint trade was said to be holding up surprisingly well for December. Pigment suppliers indicated that sales last month topped levels for the same period in 1949. Importations during the week totaled 67 barrels of unspecified earth colors from Bremen, 7,455 bags of iron oxide from Liverpool, Bremen and Malaga, 24 casks and 100 bags of sienna from Leghorn and 224 bags of umber from Manchester.

Lead Pigments—Pig lead remained at 17c. per pound in New York at yearend. Stocks of the metal were tight. Effective today, the duty on lead goes up to 2½c. per pound, a development which was thought likely to produce a muddled price situation in the market at the outset of the year.

Pigments were tight in general, reflecting the scarce position of the metal. However, white lead, while not plentiful by any means, was said to be in slightly better availability than other materials at the moment. Red lead was extremely short, and litharge was almost as bad. The market on pigments was quotationally unchanged.

Lithopone—In narrow supply last week, this material was firm at 7½c. to 8½c. per pound on ordinary and at 9⅝c. to 10⅝c. on titanated. Importations during the period included 1,000 bags of lithopone from Rotterdam.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Shortage was the keynote for all types during the week. Yellow oxide, in fact, was said to be getting increasing scarce, but red was not much better off. Black and brown were similarly narrow. Prices held firm and nothing in this regard was looked for within the immediate future.

Titanium Dioxide—Production continued to run considerably behind the intense demand last week. Prices were unchanged. Imported during the period were 31 bags of titanium dioxide from Havre.

Zinc Oxide—Slabs held firm at 17½c. per pound, East St. Louis, at yearend, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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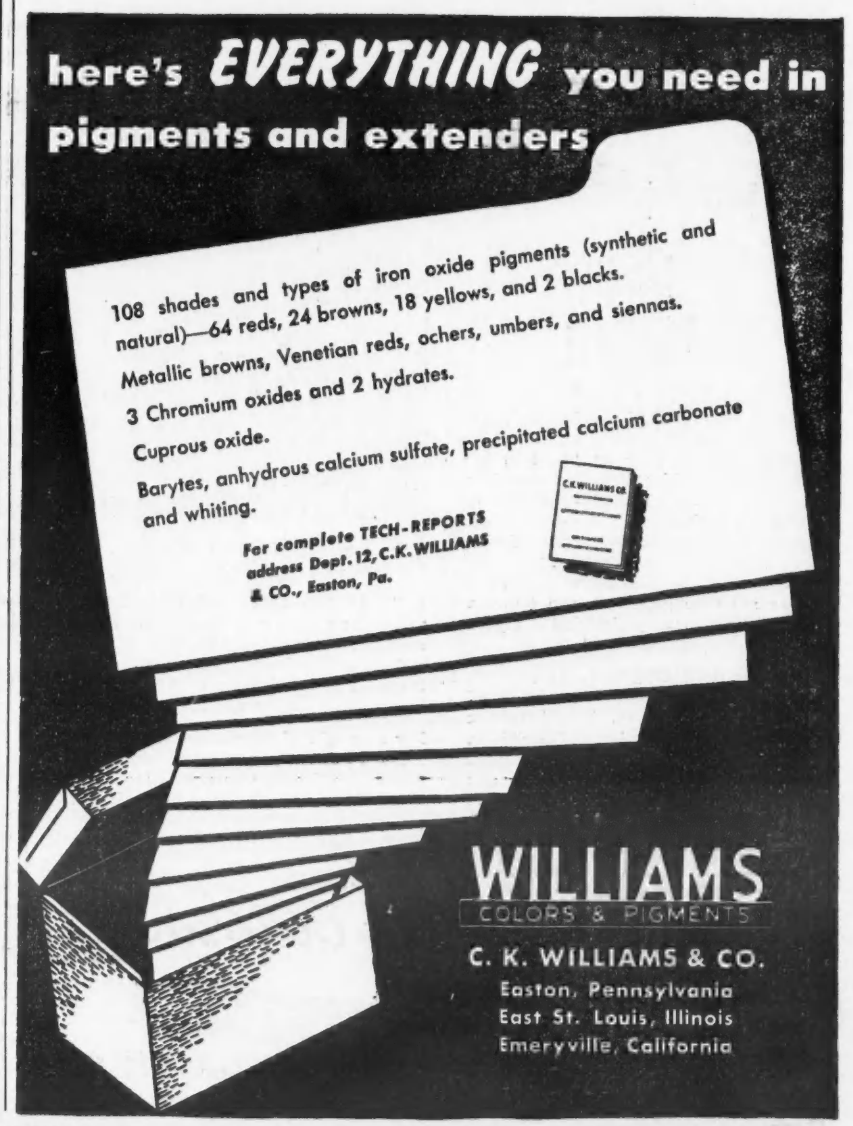

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the oxide, reflecting the stability of the metal, remained similarly steady. Stocks were very short. Lead-free grades were reported to be in a hopelessly tight position. Leaded grades, while also narrow, were somewhat better fixed, due to a momentary lull in buying by the paint trade. However, sellers noted an influx of new orders at week's end, and indications were that leaded grades would also tighten up very shortly. What material was being offered was available to regular customers only. Imports totaled 900 bags of zinc oxide from Genoa.

Fillers and Extenders

Magnesium Silicate—Importations during the period were reported at 1,392 bags of talc from Marseille and Genoa.

Mica—Producers indicated last week that they had ample supplies to take care of all current commitments, but added that there was no surplus of material. Demand was said to be continuing at an excellent pace. Prices were unchanged during the week, and were expected to remain firm, at least, through the first quarter. Arrivals totaled 331 cases of mica from Santos, London and Madras and 1,001 bags of mica waste from Beira and London.

Pyrophyllite—Supply was said to be running considerably below demand last week. Particularly active among consumers was the ceramics industry. Makers of insecticides, especially in the South, were also reported to be stepping up their requirements. Quotations were steady.

Synthetic Resins

One maker of coumarone-indene resins last week announced increases of 1c. per pound across the board. Demand for all types of resins continued intense, with sellers hard put to keep pace with all requirements. On the raw materials side, the 1½c. price spread on phthalic anhydride continued over into the first quarter. Glycerin was steady, but desperately short. Cresylic acid, both coaltar and petroleum-derived, remained woefully inadequate.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Prices in Calcutta last week scored heavy, sudden gains, throwing the New York market into temporary confusion. Dealers here withdrew published quotations pending clarification of the situation. However, bleached bonedry, which previously ranged from 53c. to 56c. per pound, depending upon container, was unofficially said to be commanding 8c. to 10c. per pound more at week's end. Orange lacs were reported similarly higher. Superfine, for example, previously quoted at 49c. to 50c. per pound, was last named at 57c. to 58c. However, sellers pointed out at week's end that quotations were anything but firm, and that they could go either higher or lower over the week end. The trade was confident that the situation would settle down to newly-established levels this week. Meanwhile, demand was good, and supplies were in a fair position.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—All types of this plasticizer continued snug last week. Suppliers reported a slight rise in the influx of DO ratings, but indicated that consumers with government priorities were still taking only a small part of present output. Production of dibutyl phthalate in October amounted to 1,775,314 pounds, compared with 1,884,157 pounds in September, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Both coaltar and petroleum types of this plasticizer were narrow during the period. There was little, if any, coaltar cresylic acid available, and by far the major share of current tricresyl phosphate supplies were being made from petroleum-derived acid. Prices were steady.

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The United States Tariff Commission reported September output of tricresyl phosphate at 1,225,303 pounds.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Prices go up 10 percent in some quarters today. Other producers will follow along February 1. Meanwhile, producers last week reported severely limited stocks, with strong indications of worsening conditions in 1951. Demand was heavy. Arrivals last week totaled 9,588 bags of asbestos fiber from Beira and Capetown.

Asphalt—Demand was reported excellent during the period. Stocks, while not superabundant, were said to be adequate. Prices of gilsonite were firm, and were expected to remain that way through the first quarter.

Casein — Both domestic and imported types were higher in last week's market. Of the domestic material, standard moved up 1½c., while premium gained ½c. per pound. Argentine, meanwhile, scored a ¾c. rise.

While there was no actual shortage as yet, domestic supplies were expected to narrow, sellers pointing out that the inflow of milk for casein production is less than was earlier anticipated. Reports from Buenos Aires revealed that India and several Scandinavian countries are in the market for Argentine casein, indicating probably the short position of French and other European producing centers. The tone in Argentina was strong, and further increases were thought likely.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of dry milk for the period December 14 to 20 totaled 170,010 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder. Total purchases by the government agency through December 20 amount to 257,136,993 pounds of spray process and 94,296,985 pounds of roller process. Importations were reported at 6,725 bags of casein during the week from Sydney, Havre, Melbourne and Buenos Aires.

Glue—Bone grades leveled off at higher ground following recent boosts of ½c. to 1c. per pound. Stocks of the material were very short, with demand far exceeding current supplies. Imported were 335 cases, and 1,600 bags of glue from Marseilles, Antwerp and Liverpool, 743 bales and 720 bags of gluestock from Rotterdam, Tampico, Antwerp and Recife.

Graphite — Arrivals last week totaled 5,400 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum—Imported were 9,308 tons and 666 bags of gypsum from Liverpool and Hantsport.

Lecithin—Prices were 1c. higher on both bleached and unbleached grades during the week. Bleached material was quoted at 19c., carload, and 20c., l.c.l., while unbleached was priced 1c. lower. Demand was very strong. Supplies were short.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended December 16 averaged $28.44 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This was a decrease of 66 cents below the average of $29.24 for the previous week.

The twenty-three reporting plants received 21,107 barrels of gum, an average of 918 barrels per plant, compared with 1,297 barrels a week earlier. The gum averaged 8.10 gallons of turpentine and 295.7 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded one percent WW; 4 percent WG; 26 percent N; 38 percent M, and 31 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended December 29 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	...	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	...	$9.50	$10.25
D	...	8.00	8.00	8.00	...	9.50	10.25
E	...	8.00	8.00	8.00	...	9.50	10.25
F	...	8.13	8.13	8.13	...	9.50	10.25
G	...	8.13	8.13	8.13	...	9.50	10.25
H	...	8.13	8.13	8.13	...	9.50	10.25
I	...	8.13	8.13	8.13	...	9.50	10.25
K	...	8.13	8.29	8.29	...	9.50	10.25
M	...	8.14	8.29	8.29	...	9.50	10.25
N	...	8.14	8.35	8.35	...	9.50	10.25
WG	...	8.50	8.65	8.65	...	9.75	10.50
WW	...	8.75	8.95	8.95	...	10.00	10.75
X	...	8.95	8.95	8.95	...	10.00	10.75
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	150	...	...		
Receipts	...	596	14	32	...		
Shipm'ts	...	419	816	172	...		
Stocks	...	27,816	27,014	26,874	...		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.), .90
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse.... gal. (7 lbs.), 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
Per gal.	...	.79	.80¼	.80¼	...
Sales, bbls.	...	...	80	...	...
Receipts, bbls	...	325	22	1,031	...
Shipments, bbls	...	37	165	56	...
Stocks, bbls	...	4,865	4,722	5,697	...

*No market.

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Color Gardner 1933—After Heat Test to 500° F.	4-7
Unsaponifiable %	0.3-1.5
Saponification Value	198-202
Acid Value	197-201
Iodine Value	125-135

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats was light and confined to immediate requirements. Buyers and sellers withheld interest and awaited announcement from Washington of the clarification of price controls and roll backs, which resulted in a nominal market.

There was no change in edible vegetable oils, except soybean which developed an easier tone due to liberal offerings of soybeans by processors for prompt delivery. This caused prices to drop fractionally. Corn, cottonseed and peanut oils were quiet, but remained on a steady basis.

Trading in tallow and greases was reported at a fractional advance for soapers account, while buying interest in other animal fats was practically at a standstill. Offerings of tallow and greases continued scarce and small buyers had to pay premiums. While trading in other animal fats was slow, prices remained steady at the recent advance.

Tung oil continued to move upward under light trading. Most sellers were out of the market. Sales of imported and domestic tung oil were reported at a net advance of 4 cents per pound. Dehydrated castor oil was firmer due to the difficulty of obtaining castor beans from India or Brazil. Quotations were raised 1 cent per pound in one quarter. Supplies were tight and sales were restricted to regular customers. Linseed oil was unchanged but firm, and was considered cheap compared with either tung or dehydrated castor oils. This, it was pointed out, will undoubtedly improve demand for linseed.

Imported vegetable waxes continued to advance under a steady demand and higher cost of replacements. Supplies on spot were light and offers for nearby delivery and afloat continued scarce. Crude beeswax was boosted 3 to 5 cents per pound, and refined grades 1 cent. Carnauba wax was lifted 2 to 5 cents per pound, according to grade. Ouricury also was boosted 5 cents per pound and was scarce.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was restricted last week. The usual holiday quietness was accentuated by expected clarification of price controls in Washington. The market was narrow and influenced either way by the trend on allied commodities. There was some lifting of hedges in nearby and hedging in March forward. Trading was mixed and some year end realizing for tax purposes.

Crude cottonseed oil was firm, with light sales at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills Southeast and Valley, and 21½c. f.o.b. Texas mills.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 28, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	250	24.11	23.85	23.92S
May	307	23.94	23.68	23.71S
July	211	23.80	23.50	23.58S
September	54	23.42	23.20	23.33—23.40
October	14	28.80	22.60	22.61—22.85
December				22.28—22.64

Total sales, 836 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, nearby shipment and crude soybean oil at 19¾c., same basis. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $82.50 per ton sacked Memphis. Cottonseed cake, $75 per ton, bulk, Valley. Cottonseed hulls, $22 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Soybean meal, $71.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

Firm conditions featured the linseed oil market. Prices were maintained for all positions, reflecting the strength of flaxseed and competing oils. Trading was slow, as is usual during the holiday season. Deliveries against contracts also slackened. Raw oil was quoted at 18.70c per pound, tankcars, zone 3 spot delivery and 18.50c, January-June. Other drying oils were firmer, especially dehydrated castor and tung oils. Tung oil was boosted 4c per pound and castor oil 1c per pound in one quarter. Refined fish oils remained strong at the recent advance.

Minneapolis.—There was little activity in the linseed oil market last week, with few consumers willing to extend contracts beyond August. Raw linseed oil was quoted steady at 17.9c. per pound, in tankcars, zone 1, for January-August shipment, but some crushers were reported to be making offers as low as 17.2c. a pound. Shipping directions continued excellent, although more tapering off was noted during the holiday shortened week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pound, were as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	5,420,000	3,600,000
Since Sept. 1	156,460,000	143,440,000

Flaxseed — Seed offerings continued light. Prices were higher, up 10c. per bushel.

Minneapolis. — Demand for flaxseed was strong but offerings were lighter than ever last week. Crushers were able to pick up only around 6 spot cars and 30 to-arrive cars of seed during the four-day, holiday-shortened week. This compared with 20 spot and 82 to-arrive cars purchased in the preceding week. Seed moved at $3.95 a bushel early in the week but bids were raised to $4.05 later. Actual receipts of flaxseed totaled 169 cars, compared with 186 in the preceding week and 150 cars in the same week a year ago. Shipments totaled around 27 cars as against 17 in the preceding week and none a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	285,600	114,500	85,100	10,200
Since Sept. 1	18,969,900	10,120,700	2,321,600	1,150,600

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market was firmer due to scarcity of available supplies and the steady increase in the cost of beans. Prices of oil were raised 1c by some sellers, but the advance was not general late in the week. Bodied ranged from 33.25c to 34.25c per pound, tankcars and unbodied, 32.25c to 33.25c, same basis as to seller. Offerings at both levels were extremely light.

Coconut—Market was steadier. Crude oil was offered at 17½c per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for January-February shipment.

Copra—Business was slow. Prices remained steady at $230 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—This market was firmer. Crude oil was sold at 22⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was light. Refined oil was scarce and nominal at 26½c per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica — Offerings continued scarce, and prices advanced 5c. per pound. Liquid was quoted at 30c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums ranged from 32c. to 33c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Arrivals totaled 832 tons and 500 drums at New York last week, the bulk of which was sold before arrival.

Olive—Trading in edible was moderate on the basis of $3 per gallon drums, spot duty for sizable lots and smaller quantities commanded usual premiums. Market was firm, reflecting strong primary sources. Stocks on spot were fairly liberal but closely held. Imports of edible totaled 3,300 drums at New York last week. Olive foots were maintained at 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound, drums as to quantity.

Palm—Stocks on the spot were practically nil and quoted nominally at 20¼c. per pound, drums. Offers for futures also were scanty. Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from Nigeria during 1950 have been estimated by the Nigerian Department of Agriculture at 190,000 short tons of oil and 400,000 tons of kernels, according to the Office of Agricultural Relations. Actual exports during the first seven months totaled 102,750 tons of oil and 192,498 tons of kernels, representing an increase of about 20 percent in palm oil shipments over those of the comparable period of last year and a decrease of 2 percent in the palm kernel exports. During 1949 exports of palm oil and palm kernels amounted to 189,045 and 420,935 tons, respectively. Production of palm oil and palm kernels during 1949 has been estimated at 530,000 and 425,000 tons. There are approximately 3,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, 3c. to 5c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 5c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Oiticica oil, 5c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 5c. per lb.
Tung oil, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Soybean oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949
201.9	199.5	179.6	117.3	111.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

800,000 acres planted to palm trees. Over half of the palm oil is consumed as food by the natives, while the remainder is exported principally to the United Kingdom. Nearly all of the palm kernels are shipped to the United Kingdom.

Peanut—Crude remained steady at unchanged levels. Light sales were reported at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was firm at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was quiet. Liquid was steadier at 22c. to 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Liberal offerings of beans for immediate delivery by processors weakened the oil market and quotations dropped about ¼c. per pound. Business was light and spotty. Crude oil was sold at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half January. February was offered at 19c., and March at 18¾c. April-July was moved at 18¼c.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 28, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	9	19.75	19.45	19.45S
March	31	18.90	18.45	18.50@18.52
May	135	18.54	18.20	18.33S
July	54	18.54	18.10	18.29S
September	25	18.20	17.95	18.10S
October	6	17.75	17.60	17.60@17.80
December	6	18.00	17.70	17.00@17.60

Total sales, 306 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Scarcity of offerings compelled buyers to raise bids, and light trading was reported up to 36c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, a net advance of 4c. for the week. Prices were merely nominal at 36c. to 38c. per pound, depending upon seller. Drums also were nominal at 37½c. per pound, carlots, New York. Chinese tung oil exports through Hong Kong reached 35,719 short tons during January-September, 1950, and were the largest nine-month exports in postwar years, according to Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A total of 20,892 tons were shipped in the corresponding months of 1949 and 26,662 in the calendar year. Shipments of 19,083 tons to the United States were four times those of January-September last year. Other markets taking sizable quantities were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and Australia, in order of their importance.

Los Angeles.—Prices held steady last week with trading spotty.

Castor, No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 32¼c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 32c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 36½c. per pound; unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 35½c. per pound. Following are tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles unless otherwise designated:—Coconut, crude, 17½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 22½c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 27.32c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 21.75c. per pound, Texas; 22c. per pound Valley; refined, 26.75c. per pound. Linseed, 18.70c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 22¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 26c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 19½c. per pound, Midwest; refined, 23.57c. per pound. Tung, 36c. to 37c. per pound, nominal, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While business was limited, the market remained in a strong position. Offerings were light. Some business reported at an increase of ¼c. per pound. Yellow grease was quoted up to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, against bids of 14¾c. from large buyers. Choice white was quoted nominally at 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and house, 14½c. to 15c.

Lard—This market was irregular and fractionally higher for the week. Trading was light and spotty, with prices more or less nominal. Cash lard was quoted at 17c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Export inquiry was reported slow. Refined pure lard for export was quoted at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, containers, f.a.s.

The combined spring and fall pig crop for 1950 is placed at 100,654,000 head by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 5,053,000 head, or 5 percent larger than the 1949 crop, and exceeds the ten-year average by 11 percent. The 1950 big crop marks the third time on record when more than 100 million hogs were produced. The number of pigs saved in the past fall season (June 1 to December 1) was estimated at 40,657,000 head, 3,482,000 head or 9 percent larger than the 1949 fall crop. The 1950 fall crop exceeds the 1939-48 average by 15 percent and is the third largest on record. The number of sows farrowing in the 1950 fall season was estimated at 6,117,000 head, 404,000 head, or 7 percent above the fall season last year. The number of sows farrowing this fall was 2 percent above the number indicated last June.

Farmers' reports on breeding intentions indicate 9,920,000 sows to farrow in the spring of 1951. This is an increase of 4 percent over last spring and 12 percent over the ten-year average.

Tallow—Trading was fairly active for soapers account at an increase of ¼c. per pound. Fancy was moved in sizable quantities at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, while smaller buyers paid premiums of ½c. more. Extra was quoted at 16¼c. to 16½c. and in good inquiry for shipment to Japan. Special ranged from 16c. to 16¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

While business was practically at a standstill last week, which is usual at this season, prices were without change and more or less nominal. Firmness in tallow and greases was reflected in all other animal fats, and kept market steady, despite the lack of buying interest.

Fish Oils

Cod—Stocks on the spot were light and offers for shipment Newfoundland were still scarce. Buying interest was slow. Prices for tanked oil were merely nominal

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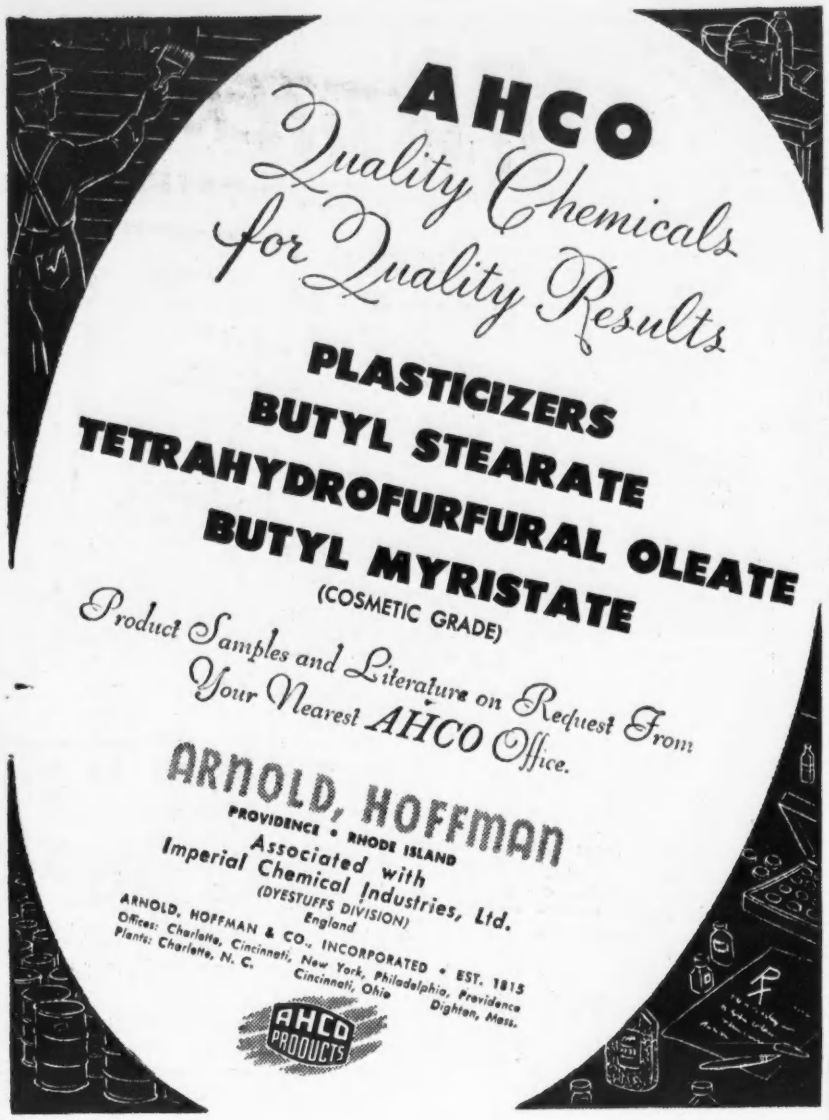

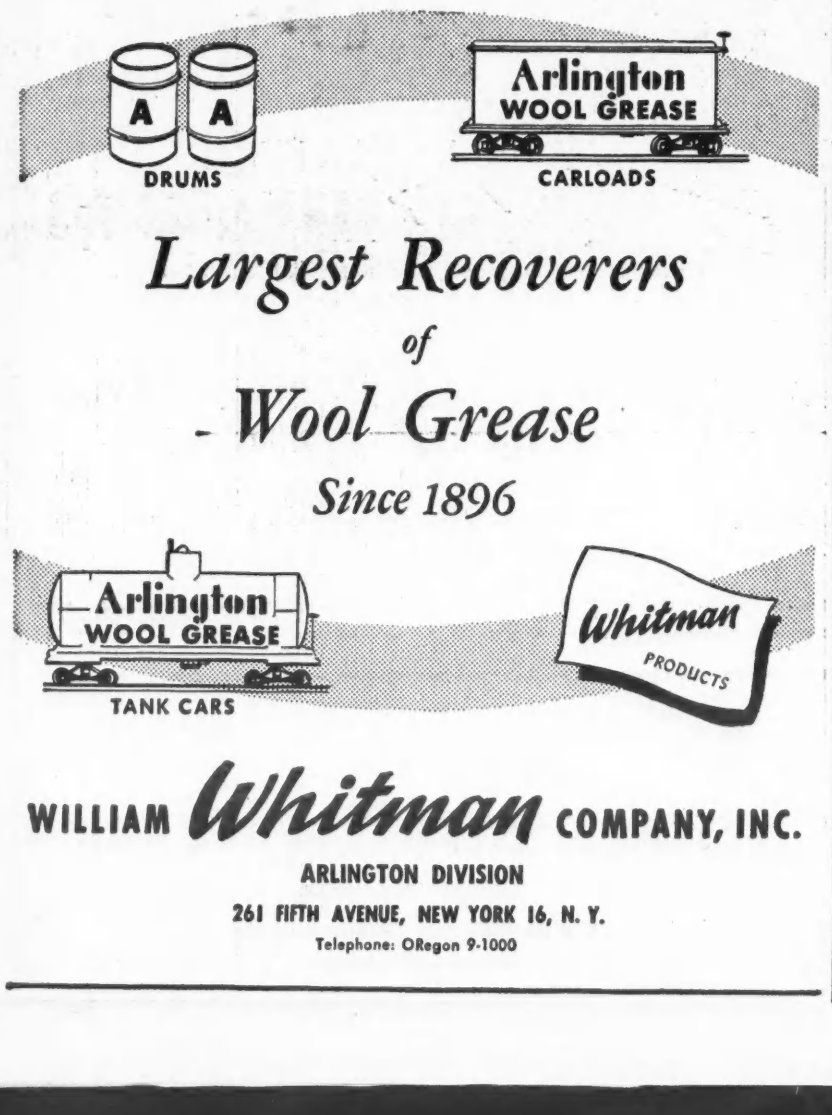

at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity and delivery.

Refined—All grades of refined oil were well held at the recent boost of 1½c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 18½c. and alkali refined at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Trading in crude oil was inactive. Sardine oil was nominal at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and menhaden at the same figure, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Only moderate trading has been reported on the market here the past week with offerings of crude sardine oil very light. Last sales were transacted at 16c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Fishing operations in the Southern California area are not expected to resume until the week following New Year's Day. Offerings of crude tuna oil continue scarce, quoted 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Refined tuna oil was traded at 15c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

This market was strong, with the firmness of basic materials. Red oil and stearic reflected the strength of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids were firm at the recent advance in sympathy with firmness of basic oils. Trading was slow, though withdrawals against standing orders were in steady request.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices held firm at $81 per ton, Memphis, $85 basis Georgia, and $86 Carolina mills, immediate and January shipment, with 36 percent being quoted at $5 to $7 per ton less. The short cotton crop and high price of cottonseed meal has cut down on the use of meal in manufactured feeds, but local demand is absorbing about all that is offered from the mills.

Linseed Meal—Prices higher under improved demand for prompt shipment.

Minneapolis.—An active demand for linseed meal from all parts of the country firmed prices slightly last week. Production was heavy, but calls were sufficient enough to absorb most of the current output. Extracted linseed meal for January-April shipment was quoted $1 a ton higher than a week ago at $61.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was 50c. to $1 a ton better at $62.50 per ton. Shipping directions were heavy in the four-day holiday week.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	16,260,000	11,640,000
Since Sept. 1	342,760,000	320,190,000

Peanut Meal—Forty-five percent Old Process meal prices were maintained at $67 to $68 per ton f.o.b. South Georgia and Alabama mills, immediate and January shipment. The Government continued to release enough peanuts each week to take care of the domestic and export demand. Peanut meal is now attractively priced in relation to other proteins and most offers were absorbed by the trade. A limited tonnage of February through May was moved on the same basis of January prices, but very few mills are anxious to sell for future shipments.

Soybean Meal—Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $66 to $67 per ton f.o.b. Decatur, January shipment. Forty-one percent sacked was quoted at $70 per ton Mississippi Valley points, $72 Georgia and South Carolina, and $74 North Carolina mills, immediate January shipment. Demand for meal continued active. Exporters have bought a considerable quantity of soya cakes out of the Mississippi Valley, holding the market in that region particularly firm.

Waxes

Beeswax — Crude grades were sharply higher for shipment and offered sparingly. Supplies on spot were scarce and quoted nominally. Brazilian was merely nominal at 67c. to 68c. per pound, spot or nearby delivery, and African and Central American, 62c. to 65c. Refined grades were lifted another cent per pound. Yellow was quoted at 65c. to 67c. per pound, slabs and bleached, 73c. to 74c., slabs, as to quantity.

Candelilla—Prices were unchanged, but firm at the recent boost, reflecting the higher cost for shipment from Mexico. Crude ranged from 67c. to 69c. per pound, and refined, 73c. to 75c., as to quantity, spot delivery.

Carnauba—Scarcity of stocks on spot and afloat, combined with active demand from dealers further advanced quotations for all grades. Consuming inquiry was reported still light. No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at $1.10 to $1.13 per pound, and refined $1.15 to $1.18 per pound, depending upon quantity. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound and No. 2 at $1.13 to $1.15, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Refined also was scarce on spot and prices were increased about 5c. per pound, with the higher replacement costs. Quotations were nominal at 97c. to 98c. per pound spot as to quantity and seller.

Northeast Oil Chemists To Meet February 6

The Northeast Oil Chemists' Society will hold its next meeting at 6:30 p. m. February 6 at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Guest speaker will be Francis Scofield of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, who will discuss "Fats and Oils in Paint."

Mediterranean Olive Oil

—Continued from page 3

coming more evident and with the uncertainties of marketing prospects, prices have maintained a high level.

France's 1950-51 olive oil production is estimated at 7,000 tons or about one-third less than last season. According to government authorities, insect damage reduced the olive crop by 30 percent.

Production in Greece is not expected to exceed 60,000 tons, the second lowest volume in twenty years and less than one-fourth last season's record outturn, recently revised to 247,600 tons. The sharp decrease in 1950 production is attributed to extreme drought, unusually heavy bearing last year, which caused a sharper alternate year decline than usual, and severe Dacus fly attacks in some areas.

Italian Production Off

In Italy current production is estimated at 165,000 tons or 75 percent of last season's 220,000 tonage. Intense summer heat and insect damage reduced the olive crop, but the quality of this year's oil is expected to be very good.

Official sources place Portugal's outturn at about 40,000 tons, less than half the 1949-50 production of 108,600 tons. For the third successive year, Spain's olive oil production is below normal. Preliminary estimates indicate a volume of 275,000 against 316,000 last season and 351,000 for the 1940-41/1944-45 average.

Turkeys olive crop is expected to yield around 58,000 tons of oil, approximately the same as last year. Olive trees which were badly damaged by frost in 1942 are reported to have recovered completely.

Olive oil production in Algeria is unofficially estimated at 20,000 tons, about 20 percent less than last season's outturn. Total production in French Morocco, including estimated consumption by growers, is expected to be about 13,000 tons compared with 16,000 tons last year. Tunisian production is expected to be approximately 46,000 tons, less than 50 percent of the volume obtained last season.

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UK, France in Market For U. S. Chemicals

The office of small business of the Economic Cooperation Administration announces that the United Kingdom and France are in the market for the purchase in the United States of a variety of products in the chemicals and allied materials field, and that the countries have requested ECA to grant them procurement authorizations covering these commodities.

The United Kingdom plans to purchase $100,000 worth of gum rosin and $600,000 of wood rosin.

Purchases by France are scheduled in the following amounts:—"Paragon" grease, $2,000; "Hydrofol" acid, $14,000; lard oil, $17,000; soluble and meat extracts for the manufacture of streptomycin, $50,000; lecithin, $100,000; vegetable drugs, $30,000; gelatin for industrial uses, $130,000; animal glands for industrial, $15,000, and resins ("Vinsol"), $8,000.

Announcement of the procurement authorization requests are made at this time so that firms interested in the commodities will have an opportunity to contact their representatives or potential importers abroad. The office of small business cautioned, however, that before signing contracts for sales of the commodities American suppliers should be sure that such contracts are contingent upon getting an export license if required; their customers getting an import permit if necessary, and the receipt of a letter of credit.

Hart Named Aid to Standard Varnish Head

Raymond F. Hart has been appointed assistant to M. H. Corbin, president of Standard Varnish Works, New York. The firm at the same time announced the appointment of Arthur E. Kromer as chief chemist of the trade sales division.

Mr. Hart's activities will be concerned with both the New York and Chicago operations of the company. His background includes service with both private business and various government agencies.

Dow Names Stober Mgr. Of 'Styron' Plant in Conn.

K. E. Stober has been named plant manager of The Dow Chemical Company's new "Styron" plant now under construction at Allyn's Point, Conn. Mr. Stober joined Dow in 1936 and has been a production superintendent in the "Styron" division at Midland, Mich., since 1947.

Other Midland personnel transferring to the eastern plant in the fall of 1951 include J. Lloyd McCurdy as production superintendent; Frank Schubert, laboratory director in charge of inspection and control, and William Western, jr., production foreman.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Has Data on Talc, Stearates

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, has prepared two booklets, one on talc and the other on the company's metallic soaps. The talc brochure has an introduction and three sections—"Uses," "Data" and "Specialties." The other booklet describes application of Whittaker stearates and zinc palmitate. Free distribution of the talc booklet is restricted to industries that use talc and talc specialties. The other is restricted to industrial manufacturers.

Paint & Varnish Exchange Club Plans Two Meetings

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club will hold a dinner meeting at the Brevoort hotel, New York, at 6 p. m., January 11. Speaker will be Alfred P. Stresen-Reuter of Fred'k K. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., Chicago, who will discuss "Fume Control." The club's welfare dinner dance will be held at the Brevoort January 26.

Acme Steel Drum Offering Drum Reconditioning Service

Acme Steel Drum Company, Newark, N. J., is offering a service involving the reconditioning of used steel drums for companies shipping a variety of liquids such as paints, chemicals, foods and perfumes. The company is able to turn out finished drums at a rate of 330 to 360 per hour. The reconditioning operation includes a thorough washing of the drum inside and out with a steam and caustic soda solution, drying, and, when needed, straightening, sandblasting, fitting with new tops and gaskets and painting.

Ferro Chemical Issues Cobalt Data

Ferro Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has published a technical bulletin (No. 34) on the use of cobalt during the current metal shortage. The publication covers pure drying oil vehicles, oleoresinous varnish vehicles, alkyd vehicles, dry time and staining evaluation and formulations.

Devoe Names Chapman

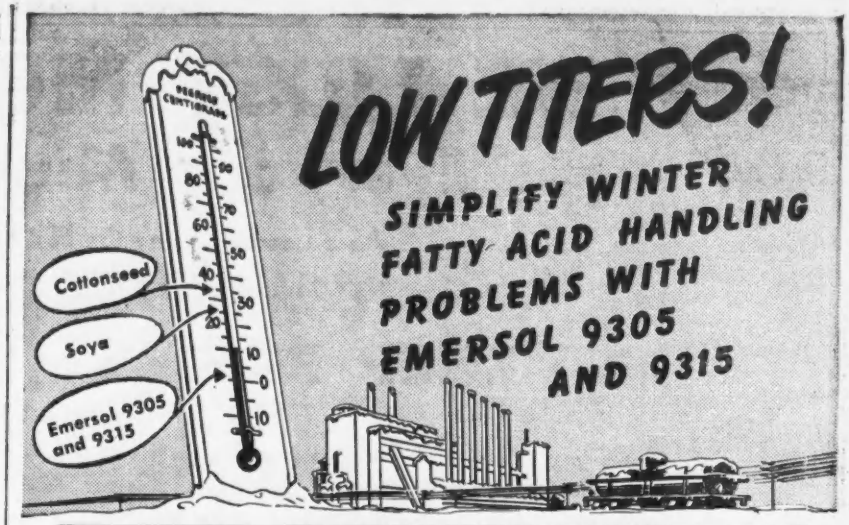
Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has appointed George Chapman sales manager of the art division. Mr. Chapman comes to Devoe from the Schwabacher-Frey Company, Los Angeles, Calif., where he was manager of its combined art and school supplies division. He was with that firm since 1945.

Tropical Paint Sold

Tropical Paint & Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been purchased by the Parker Rust Proof Company, Detroit. Tropical Paint & Oil was organized in 1906 by George C. Hascall, father of Robert G. Hascall, who has been president for the past twenty-three years.

Swan-Finch Moves Labs

Swan-Finch Oil Corporation has moved its research laboratories to newly equipped and expanded facilities at 338 Hudson street, Hackensack, N. J.



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U.S.P. YELLOW REFINED
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SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
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PURE AMERICAN TUNG OIL

Available in

TANKS OR DRUMS

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CROSBY FOREST PRODUCTS CO.

Picayune, Mississippi

WE MUST MOBILIZE—NOW

Everyone Must Do His Share

As a Leader among the Nation's Dealers in Used Machinery

"CONSOLIDATED" PLEDGES

TO KEEP PRICES AS LOW AS POSSIBLE

To Help Fight Inflation

TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO CUSTOMERS WORKING FOR MOBILIZATION

To Expedite Production

TO KEEP STOCKS ADEQUATE AND VARIED

To Have Machinery Ready When You Need It

★ ★ ★

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SELL YOUR IDLE EQUIPMENT

The surplus machine lying idle in your plant may be just what somebody else should have to facilitate production of some urgently needed item.

The quickest way to get idle machinery or plants into production is to sell where needed—through any reputable Dealer.

As the biggest, oldest, most resourceful and experienced Dealer in Used Equipment, "CONSOLIDATED" guarantees quick action, a fair price, cash payment.

★ *This, as we see it, is the duty of every Reputable Dealer in Used Machinery.*

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WE WILL DO OUR SHARE

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY

FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

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TELL US WHAT MACHINES YOU NEED—QUICK

LIQUIDATION

WESTERN SUGAR REFINERY, San Francisco, Calif.

REFINING — PACKAGING — CONVEYING — POWER EQUIPMENT

2—Triple effect evaporators 13,000, 5400 sq. ft.
2—8' dia. copper vacuum pans, 1780 sq. ft.
2—11' calandria pans, 1300 sq. ft. each.
2—12', 14' dia. copper vacuum pans, 690 & 1290 sq. ft.
16—Crystallizers, 8' x 18', 6'6" x 30'.
8—Horsey Driers, 6' x 26', 6' x 24'.
54—40" centrifugals, batteries of 4 & 6.
10—54" centrifugals.
16—#12 Sweetland Filters.
7—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5'.
5—Schutz-O'Neil #3 Sugar Pulverizers.
1—Stedman Sugar Pulverizer.
2—St. Regis #5 & 10 lb. convertible paper pocket Filling, Folding, Sewing Units.
3—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Lines for 1, 2 or 5 lb. cartons.
6—Hoepner Duplex Scales, 100 lb.
2—Hoepner 5, 10 & 25 lb. Pocket, Baling and Sewing Machines.
50—Belt, Bucket and Slat Conveyors.
30—Ribbon or Screw Conveyors, 12" to 30".
62—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 22".

PARTIAL LIST ONLY, SEND FOR CATALOG

"BUY BRILL"—*Buy the Best*

1—Raymond 3 roll high side Mill.
2—Haveg 4,000 gallon storage tanks.
1—Tolhurst 32" suspended centrifugal stainless steel perforated basket.
1—Glascote 150 gallon glass lined reactor.
3—Pfaudler 200 gallon glass lined and stainless steel jacketed agitated tanks.
1—6' x 50' Rotary Dryer
4—Ross Eng. 2-truck Atmospheric Steam-Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
3—6' x 40' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryers.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36" x 50", rubber-covered.
1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugal, steel.
1—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel solid basket.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32" x 52", 32" x 72", 36" x 84", 32" x 100", 42" x 120".
1—#10 Sweetland Filter, 53 stainless leaves.
6—Sweetland Filters, #12, 9, 2.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 solid stainless.
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6" x 18', 8' x 12', 8' x 8', 6' x 8', 3' x 4', 3' x 2'.
1—Swenson 4' x 5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 30" x 8', 3' x 13'.
9—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills, 6' x 8', 5' x 6', 4' x 5', 3' x 4', 3' x 3'6", 2' x 3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, #4TH, 2DH, 1SH.
7—Rotex Sifters, 40" x 56", 40" x 84", 40" x 120".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 4' x 5', 3' x 5'.
4—Baker Perkins steam jacketed Double Arm Mixers, 100, 20, 9, 2 gal.
1—Sperry all aluminum 30" x 30" P&F Filter Press, 23 chambers, 2" cake.
8—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 500, 750, 3500 gal.
1—Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 16—40" x 42" shelves.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 8000 gal.
4—Nash Hytor Pumps, #L5, 3, 2, H7.
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 3rd Avenue New York 51, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 2x10'.

1—Tolhurst 40" Rubber-lined centrifuge.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel, Model 16Y.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel suspended type centrifuge, 26" basket.

1—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter #2.

1—Mikro Pulverizer #2TH.

1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizer.

1—Abbe Ball Mill, Buhrstone-lined, 5' x 4'.

1—Allis-Chalmers Ball Mill, Buhrstone-lined, 5'8" x 10'.

2—Orville Simpson #41 Rotex Screens.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused."

6—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors with impeller agitator & drives, 1,750 gal.

2—J. H. Day Mogul Mixers, 2½ gal.

1—Steel Storage Tank, 10,000 gal., 1¼".

3—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

3—Buffalo Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6, 12 & 15 shelves.

3—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers, open delivery with hydraulic closing device.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Rubber-covered Filter Press, 36 chambers.

1—Bartlett & Snow Brick-lined Dryer, 8½' dia. x 50'.

1—Ruggles Cole Dryer, 7½' x 60'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

Fred. R. Firstenberg

President of the

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

SAYS

American production is zooming and booming. Whatever YOU make is going to be in greater demand. Are you prepared for a sudden flood of orders. Remember this: Good Rebuilt Equipment can be had *IMMEDIATELY, ECONOMICALLY,* and you can *DEPEND* on it, if it comes from the shops of a reliable dealer. You can have that piece of machinery in your plant . . . operating next week. P. S.: FMC's Rental Purchase plan takes the guess work out of your equipment buying.

Eye It . . . Try It . . . Then Buy It

Fred R. Firstenberg

In 1951—Make Good Used Equipment Your Resource for Bigger Production

8 Heavy Duty Jacketed Auto Claves
STEEL; 2500 Gal. 200 lbs—Jacketed and Internal
6′ 6″ x 9′—Cross Paddle Agitators
Send For BLUE PRINT and SPECIFICATIONS

W. & P. Type Heavy Duty
100 Gal.
JACKETED MIXERS
Double Arm—Double Geared

EVAPORATORS, STILLS REACTORS, VACUUM PANS
Dover Steel 800 Gal. Evaporating Still 4′ x 11′.
Buffalo Steel Evaporator 12′ x 40′ with barometric condenser.
2 Manistee Triple Effect Cast Iron 13′ Evaporators.
Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2,500 lbs. per hour.
Alberger Karbate Hydrochloric Acid Recovery System.
Pfaudler 2,500 Gal. Glass Lined, Vac. Pan with Stainless Steel Coils.
Resin Kettle 250 Gal. Stainless Jacketed agitated.
Lancaster 1,800 Gal. Jacketed Stainless Digester.

8 Rotex and Ro-ball
SIFTERS
20″ x 48″
to
40″ x 120″

MIXERS
35 Dry Powder Mixers New and rebuilt in stock 200 lb. to 4,000 lb.
30 Heavy Duty W. & P. type Jacketed Double Arm Mixers; geared both ends; 20 gal. to 150 gal.
2 Conical Tumbling Batch Mixers; 20 cu. ft. and 80 cu. ft.
Stainless Steel Readco Double Arm 75 gal. Mixer.
8 Glen Mixers 340 gal. complete with 7½ H.P. motors and accessories.
Large stock of Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers, Lead and Paste Mixers in all wanted sizes.

BUHRSTONE PEBBLE MILLS
290 gal.—54″ x 60″
130 gal.—45″ x 42″
with XPL Motors

HARDINGE CONICAL MILL
3′ x 8″

DRYERS
J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 4½′ x 18′ complete.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Rotary Dryer 24″ x 120″.
Heil Mobile Dehydrator or Rotary Multipass oil heated Dryer 7′ x 16′.
Louisville Dryers; 3′ x 20′, 6′ x 30′; gas and steam tube.
Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 24″ x 24″, to 42″ x 120″.
Buffalo Chrome Plated Vac. Drum Dryer 5′ x 12′.
Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryer 5′ x 10′.
Procter & Schwartz Continuous Conveyor Type Single Pass Dryer with Stainless Belt; 64′ long, 11′ wide; 9 sections.
Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer; 7′ 6″ x 14′ 6″ x 42′ 6″.

OLIVER DORRCO
Rotary Vacuum Filter
in Nickel
6′ x 3′

Your Surplus Equipment is Wanted for Defense Work

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

For Complete List Send for Our LATEST BULLETIN

LIQUIDATING DISTILLERY
1—Copper Beer Still Column, 24″ dia.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 36″ dia.
1—Copper Pot Still, 6′ dia., 1,830 gal.
15—Wood Tanks, 20,000 to 30,000 gal.
8—Wood Tanks, 8,000 to 10,000 gal.
6—Wood Tanks, 3,000 to 4,000 gal.
2—Hydraulic Fruit Presses.
Pumps, Compressors, Motors, etc.
WRITE FOR LIST

FROM STOCK

4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2′ x 7′, enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.

1—Nickel Lined Tank, 300 gal.

2—Stainless Tanks, T304, 6,000 gal., Horiz.

20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.

50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.

8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10″ to 30″.

1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8′ x 8′, acid proof.

1—Sweetland ±10 Filter, Monel leaves.

1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325′, 20 HP motor, in original crates.

6—Ingersoll Rand bronze centrifugal pumps, ±1½-CRVN, ±1½-CRVNL; new.

2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.

1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump and condenser.

2—Sharples 16 V Centrifuge, stainless.

2—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mills, size 1-B, 6′ dia. x 8′ long, buhrstone lined.

1—Robinson 5,000 lb. Powder Mixer.

1—Copper Beer Still Column, 30″ dia., with condensers, etc.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1601 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

OFFERINGS FROM STOCK
6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo.
6—French Oil Expellers 40 HP XPF M.D.
New Pfaudler 65 gal. Glass-Lined Kettles.
Mikro #1 SH Pulverizers 3 HP. Other sizes.
1—±00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
1—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack Agit Kettle.
1—±7 Sweetland Filter bottom drainage
1—Lehman 4 Roll W C, 12″x36″ Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½′x24″
4—Allbright-Nell 4′x9′ Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42″ dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24″x20″.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack Mixers 200, 100, 50, 9 gals & 0.7 gals.
Stokes #2E Paste Filler, fills to 5 gals.
Impreg. Units. Lab. or Pilot Plant & up.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6′x8′ & 60″x48″.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
2—Master drum type Blenders, 1,000#.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12″, 18″, 24″, 30″, 32″, 42″ Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12″ Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36″ Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
1—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifter.
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 20″x60″.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3″x9″, 8″x22″, 9″x32″, 12″x30″, 16″x40″.
1—9″x24″, 3 pair high, Steel Roller Mill,
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½″ to 3″.
1—Robinson 22″ Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, double pulleys.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP Also No. 6.
5—Colloid Mills 1 to 50 HP.
6—Rotex Sifters 20″ x 36″ to 40″ x 84″.
2—DeLaval Multi. Clarifiers, #300 & 301.
Devine 500, 300 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills, 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
1 Sturtevant 36″ Rock Emery Mill.
Filling Machines, liquid, paste & powder.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000±
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
Rotary Cutters Lab. to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills & Pulver., 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26″, 30″ & 40″.
4—±00 & ±0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12″x12″x12″ Vac. Pumps.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY.

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Baker Perkins Mixers, size 15, type VIH, class BS, 150 gal. cap., tested 50 psi, pulley dr., recond.
Day 11′ Split Ribbon Mixer, 2 section, 3000# cap.
Day 23′ Split Ribbon Mixer, 4 section, 6000# cap.
Day Roller Mills, 12x30, high speed.
Simpson Intensive Mixer.
Banner Mixers.
Soap Crutchers, Presses—foot and auto., Wrappers, Frames, etc.
Glycerine Evaporator.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1055 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

FOR SALE
3—9″ x 24″ motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4′6″ x 5′ burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6′ x 5′ watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8″ Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695

AUTOCLAVE
42″ DIA x 24′ VERTICAL WELDED
Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 Hyatt Ave., Newark 5 N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7′ dia. 10′ deep, with dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6′7″ x 3′5″.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18″ x 18″ & 24″ x 28″.
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40′.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42″ x 52″, steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25″, open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36″ dia. x 42″.
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCY OFFERED

Shellac Representative. Old established importer, bleacher and manufacturer of shellac, interested in securing state wide representation. All correspondence kept strictly confidential. OPD 621.

AGENCIES WANTED

Reliable concern wishes to represent producer of basic products which can be sold through the manufacturing trade. Have many years' experience selling to the leading manufacturers. Commission basis. OPD 622.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

1—Shriver 8 GPM diaphragm acid pump, rubber lined, serial No. 62307. OPD 617.

For Sale—Laboratory evaporator, precision scientific. Brand new. $525.00. Write: Salloy, Inc., 3104-56 West 49th Place, Chicago, Ill.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Stainless steel or glass lined jacketed reaction kettle with anchor-type agitator, 50 to 100 gallons. OPD 618.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes--Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizinz equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 488.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers of all type pharmaceutical preparations, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. We have 30 years of pharmaceutical manufacturing "Know How." Reg. Ph. in charge. Write or phone for information and quotations. U N. Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Zinc oxide, American process, 20 tons available for immediate delivery. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver st., N. Y. C. 5, Phone DIgby 4-9760.

MATERIALS WANTED

Titanium Dioxide Pigments (any grade) needed to carry on our business. Not interested in any 85c or 95c Black Market deals. Would appreciate a few bags from manufacturing concerns who can possibly spare some. Will pay any reasonable premium or exchange for other critical chemicals. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

To Manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 616.

Disodium Phosphate wanted by responsible manufacturer. Tonnage and smaller lots considered. Write to OPD 619.

Wanted to trade Toluol for Secondary Butyl Acetate. 2½ gals. Toluol for every gal. S.B.A. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITION OFFERED

Excellent opportunity with large, well established firm for man thoroughly experienced in both buying and selling chemicals used in paint and allied industries. Active solvents, chlorinated solvents, alcohols, ketones, etc. Must have good contacts with suppliers as well as proven sales ability. Locate Northern New Jersey. Our staff knows of this advertisement. OPD 620.

Chemical Wages Established

—Continued from page 4

Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that 68.8 percent of the plants employing 62.7 percent of the workers would have to raise wages to meet even the lowest minimum rate proposed by the unions. On the other hand, only 4.2 percent of the workers receive below $1 an hour and therefore the industry's proposal of 85 cents and 95 cents an hour is not the prevailing minimums. Instead of either of the suggestions, the secretary adopted a middle view and determined the prevailing minimum to be:—

Prevailing Minimum Determined

1. For the cleaning and polishing preparations, insecticides and fungicides, and miscellaneous chemicals branch, 85 cents an hour without sectional differentials. This branch of the industry is defined generally to include the following segments of the industry:—cleaning and polishing preparations; sulphonated oils and assistants; insectides and fungicides; glue, except animal; and miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products not otherwise covered by the other branches of the industry. Furniture and floor waxes and polishes and waterproofing compounds are in the definition contained in the determination for the paint and varnish industry.

2. For the industrial and refined basic chemical products branch, $1.15 an hour for all sections of the country except in the southeast region where the minimum shall be 95 cents an hour. The southeast region comprises the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia. A request of industry that Louisiana be included in this region was rejected. This branch of the industry is defined to include:—industrial inorganic chemicals; intermediates, dyes, color lakes, and toners; plastics materials and elastomers, except synthetic rubber; industrial organic chemicals not elsewhere classified, other than synthetic organic detergents; and compressed and liquefied gases.

3. For the bone black, carbon black, and lamp black segments, $1.40 an hour without sectional differentials.

Beginners may be employed for 320 hours at a rate not more than 5 cents an hour below the applicable minimum wages. A beginner is a person who has less than 320 hours' experience in the industry. Any previous employment in the industry must be subtracted from the 320-hour period during which beginners may be employed at rates below the minimum.

FOR SALE

Portable Mixers: New—used, 1/20 to 5 hp.
Evaporator: Swenson sgl. effect, 440 sq. ft.
Mills: 3-roll high and slow speeds
Filler 10 spout Pneu. Scale, stain. steel.
Dough Mixers: Single-double arm.
Kettle: 10 gal. st. steel, jack., agitated.
Tube Fillers—Closers. Automatic and Semi.
Filter: Sweetland. 12-24" leaves 4" c.c.
Filter Presses: 18", 24", 32" Cl., 12" alum.
Belt Conveyors: 10', 12', 16', 20', 30', 40'.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 5000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Labelers: Bottle and Can, auto. and semi.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
Filter: Oliver 3' x 2' vacuum drum.
Filter: Feinc vacuum 3'x1'.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

NEW X.P. MOTORS

CLASS 1, GROUP D, 3-60-220-440 Volts

QUAN.	HP	RPM	QUAN.	HP	RPM
2	100	1800	4	7½	1800
1	50	1800	3	7½	1200
1	40	1800	9	5	1200
1	30	1800	3	3	3460
2	30	1200	3	3	1800
3	25	1800	4	3	1200
5	20	3600	2	2	3300
5	20	1800	12	2	1800
2	20	1200	2	2	1200
5	15	1800	3	1½	3500
5	15	1200			

(Above is only partial listing of our motors. We have a quantity of new TEFC and gear motors in stock.)

HEAT & POWER CO. Inc.
70 PINE ST. NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
DIgby 8-0373

KILLED ! !

Don't Be Guilty of Too Little and Too Late Again

6—NITRATORS, 100 gals., stainless steel 347, Nettco enclosed agitators.
6—NEW TANKS, stainless steel, 10' x 8', and 8' x 8'.
2—NEW TOWERS, Haveg, 36" x 11'.
30—TABLET MACHINES, Stokes, Colton, single and rotary, ½" to 2½".
1—DRYER, Louisville rotary tubular, 4'6" x 25'.
1—MIXER, W & P, 200 gallons, unjacketed.
4—FILTERS, Oliver 6' x 6', all steel.
1—ATTRITER, Stainless steel, 60 gals., 5 HP motor.
1—SHIPPING CASE CARTON GLUER & SEALER, Knapp 429.

A SAMPLE OF OVER 6,000 ITEMS AVAILABLE

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS
MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

Fork Lift—Ross—7500#—19T.
Lancaster mixer EBG-3.
Kettle, 5'x8', jack./ag.
Smelting Furnace, U. S. No. 2.
Raymond Mills—four—o—new.
Pebble Mills, 54 x 42.
Heaters—Area—Trane unused—21,500 cfm.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 4½'x16", 6'x48".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Rotary Dryers, 3½x30, 4'x6', 6'8"x40'.
Crushers—Jaw: 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26", 54"x36" Link Belt Drum Type Mixer.
Tolhurst Centrifuges, 26", 40", 48".
Blowers, Exhausters, Pumps.
Blowers, Exhausters, many sizes.
Steel tank, 5,000 gal.

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Ammonium Nitrate Data Available From MCA

Proper methods of handling, storage and use of ammonium nitrate fertilizer are described in detail in a new twenty-four-page illustrated booklet entitled "Fertilizer-Grade Ammonium Nitrate," published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Prepared by a group of experts, the booklet is believed to contain the best and latest information available on this relatively new fertilizer material which has grown rapidly in importance and usefulness since World War II. Copies of the booklet are available from the association at a price of 50 cents each.

Water Pollution Work In Ohio Lauded by Ewing

The gravity of the nation's water pollution problem was underscored by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing December 29, in commenting on the effectiveness of interstate cooperation on pollution abatement projects as demonstrated in the Ohio river valley.

The second annual report of Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission shows that three-fourths of the cities of a population of 5,000 or more in that region have taken action toward cleaning up streams by providing for treatment sewage. It also describes the inauguration of a program to promote the adoption of waste treatment measures among 1,400 industries of the area.

Guthmann Coming to N.Y.

Dr. Walter S. Guthmann, president of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., will be in New York at the Commodore hotel during the week of January 8 to act as the company's technical sales representative.

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